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MARCH, 1924



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VOL. XXXVII.

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No. 3

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

INDIANA (Continued).

(Continued from January, 1924, issue.)

GREENCASTLE.

Exchange Bank.

107. \$1. C., portrait of Clay and ONE DOLLAR on large round die, large 1 at right and left. R., State seal, ONE on 1 above. L., half-length of milkmaid, ONE on 1 above.
108. \$5. C., State seal. R., two females seated, farmer, dog, oxen, sheaves, 5 above. L., two females seated, sailor and mechanic behind them, FIVE above.

GREENSBURG.

A. R. Forsyth's Bank.

HARTFORD.

Hartford Exchange Bank.

109. \$2. Have no description.
110. \$5. Have no description.
111. \$10. C., steamship. R., 10, and 10 below. L., locomotive, 10 above.

Manufacturers Bank.

112. \$3. Have no description.
113. \$10. Have no description.

HUNTINGTON.

Huntington County Bank.

114. \$5. Have no description.
115. \$10. Have no description.

INDIANAPOLIS.

A. and J. C. S. Harrison's Bank.

Bank of the Capitol.

116. \$1. C., cupid rolling a silver dollar on railroad track; train, steamboat, and city in distance, pig below. R., male portrait, 1 above, ONE below. L., farmer sharpening scythe, 1 above.
117. \$5. C., five dollars and 've cupids, agricultural implements below. R., large figure 5 and five females, 5 above. L., male portrait, 5 above, FIVE below.

Bank of the State of Indiana.

Office and parent institution issued no notes. Notes were only issued and redeemed at the branches. This bank was organized in 1857.

Bank of the State of Indiana, Branch.

118. \$1. C., ONE DOLLAR across large round die. R., male portrait, ONE and 1 above. L., male portrait, 1 above.
119. \$3. C., THREE on large die. R., male portrait, 3 above. L., male portrait, 3 above, white 3 and 3 and THREE.
120. \$5. C., female seated on a rock, three sheep and distant house and trees. R., male portrait, 5 above. L., male portrait, 5 above.
121. \$10. C., half-length figure of farmer, mechanic, sailor and merchant. R., male portrait, 10 above. L., male portrait, 10 above.
122. \$20. C., half-length of a sailor, a man and a dog. R., male portrait, 20 above. L., male portrait, 20 above.
123. \$50. C., at left, male portrait; at right, three men, one seated, 50 in upper right corner. L., male portrait, 50 above.
124. \$100. C., half-length of two men and two women. R., male portrait, 100 above. L., male portrait, 100 above.

Central Bank.

125. \$1. C., man chopping wood, a gold dollar leaning against a stump, horse and wagon in distance. R., 1 below. L., female with bow and arrow, ONE above.
126. \$3. C., three men with scythe, sledge and spyglass, three gold dollars, ships, barrels, boxes, etc., in distance. R., female, 3 above. L., 3 below.
127. \$5. C., five persons and five one-dollar gold pieces, cars in the distance; V, female and sheaf of wheat, FIVE below. L., 5 below.
128. \$10. C., female seated between the figures 1 and 0, horn of plenty in right hand, key in left hand, X at right. R., portrait, 10 above, TEN below. L., X below.

Farmers and Mechanics Bank.

129. \$1. Have no description.
130. \$2. Have no description.
131. \$5. Have no description.
132. \$10. Have no description.

Harrison Bank.**Indianapolis Branch Banking Company.****State Bank of Indiana, Parent Bank.**

(Organized in 1834, liquidated in 1857.)

State Bank of Indiana, Branch.

133. \$1. C., shield, a man cutting down a tree, Justice seated, cornucopia, train and steamboat, 1 and 1 on each side of a building below. R., female standing holding an American flag, 1 above. L., female Indian seated holding shield, pole and cap, 1 above.
134. \$2. C., man cutting down a tree, female holding 2 seated on right, steamboat, etc., in background, man seated at left, fruit, etc. R., Justice seated, TWO above and below. L., portrait of J. Q. Adams, 2 above and below.

135. \$2. C., milkmaid seated on a log, 2 each side. R., male portrait, TWO above and below. L., female and child, TWO above and below.
136. \$3. C., shield, farmer seated at right, two females at left, one seated, other kneeling, train, oxen, etc., dog's head below. R. and L., male portrait, 3 above and below.
137. \$5. C., portrait of Lafayette surrounded by implements of war, 5 at right, male portrait at left. R., male portrait, 5 above and below. L., FIVE across.
138. \$5. C., State seal surmounted by an eagle, male and female each side. R., female and 5, 5 above. L., portrait of girl, 5 above.
139. \$5. C., two men cradling grain, distant farmhouse, portrait of Lafayette at right, portrait of Washington at left, small eagle between signatures. R. and L., female seated, 5 above, V below. 1843.
140. \$10. C., State seal surmounted by an eagle, man seated right, Justice seated left, X between signatures. R., female Indian holding ear of corn and X, 10 below. L., 10, deer above, buffalo below.
141. \$20. C., at left, similar to No. 130, 20 at right. R., Ceres standing, TWENTY above and below. L., 20 below.
142. \$20. C., steamboat, 20 each side. R., farmer gathering corn, XX above. L., milkmaid with pails.
143. \$50. C., cherub with basket on head flying in clouds, L each side. R., boy seated holding sickle, girl carrying basket and bundle of grain, 50 below. L., milkmaid with pails, 50 above.
144. \$100. C., man plowing, C each side. R., man gathering corn, 100 below. L., female carrying grain, man reaping, 100 below.

Stoughton A. Fletcher's Bank.

Traders Bank.

145. \$1. Have no description.

JAMESTOWN.

State Stock Bank.

146. \$1. C., man chopping down trees.

JASPER.

Farmers Bank.

147. \$1. Have no description.
148. \$5. Have no description.

Wabash River Bank.

149. \$10. C., medallion heads of Franklin and Washington with large X between. R., woman with bundle of grain on shoulder. L., Indian.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

Bank of Jeffersonville.

150. \$2. Have no description.

Bank of the State of Indiana, Branch.

State Bank of Indiana, Branch.

KALAMAZOO.

Kalamazoo Bank.

KENDALLVILLE.**Mitchell and Hitchcock's Bank.****KOKOMO.****Indian Reserve Bank.**

- 151. \$1. C., man felling trees. R., male and female Indian and child, ONE above. L., watering horse from trough, cabin and well, 1 above.
- 152. \$2. C., train, eagle below. R., man felling trees, 2 above and below. L., Indian, 2 above and below.
- 153. \$5. C., Indian on a shield, spread eagle above, two horses and steamboat at right, train and factories at left. R., man felling trees, 5 above and below. L., Goddess of Liberty.
- 154. \$10. Have no description.

LAFAYETTE.**Bank of the State of Indiana, Branch.**

- 155. \$5. Similar to No. 120. Has FIVE in red and reddish-brown back.

Barbee, Brown and Company's Bank.**Gramercy Bank.**

- 156. \$1. C., large five-story building, Gramercy Hotel, New York. R., two females, one standing, one kneeling, 1 above. L., State seal, 1 above, ONE below.
- 157. \$5. C., same as No. 156. R., State seal, 5 above. L., female seated in figure 5, supporting shield at her side.

John I. Reynolds and Company's Bank.**Merchants Bank.**

- 158. \$1. C., machinist at large turning lathe. R., locomotive, 1 above. L., State seal, 1 above, ONE below.
- 159. \$5. Have no description.

Pioneer Association.

- 160. \$1. C., 1 outlined in red. R., lumbering scene in forest, 1 above. L., female floating in air, waterfall, ships, cars, etc.

Spier, Pierce and Company's Bank.**State Bank of Indiana, Branch.**

- 161. \$2. Have no description.
- 162. \$3. Similar to No. 126.
- 163. \$5. Have no description.
- 164. \$10. Similar to No. 130.
- 165. \$20. Similar to No. 131.

LAPORTE.**Bank of the State of Indiana, Branch.****C. B. Blair's Bank.****Indiana Stock Bank.**

- 166. \$1. C., farming scene, sheaf and plow below. R., female and figure 1, 1 and ONE above. L., State seal, 1 above, ONE below.
- 167. \$2. C., farming scene, gathering corn, barrels, etc., below. R., two females embracing each other, 2 above. L., State seal, 2 above, TWO below.

168. \$5. C., farming scene, making hay, dog below. R., five females and 5, FIVE above. L., State seal, 5 above, FIVE below.
 169. \$10. C., female reclining on an iron chest, train, cattle, etc., steamboat below. R., Indian girl with bow and spear, 10 above. L., State seal, 10 above, TEN below.

Indiana Trust and Exchange Bank.

170. \$10. Have no description.

Jacob Wile and Company's Bank.

Plank Road Company.

171. \$2. Have no description.
 172. \$5. Have no description.

State Bank of Indiana, Branch.

LAUREL.

Laurel Bank.

The Thames Bank.

173. \$1. C., a horse and cow, train in distance, obverse of a coin between signatures. R., portrait of a girl, ONE above, 1 below. L., milkmaid seated with a pail on her lap, 1 above. ONE in red.
 174. \$1. Have no description.
 175. \$2. C., boy and girl at well. L., below, fac-simile of reverse of two silver dollars. R., below, female seated holding figure 2 in right hand.
 176. \$5. C., man feeding pigs, a rooster on the fence, dog between signatures. R., man carrying basket of corn, 5 above. L., portrait of Clay, V below. FIVE in red.

LAWRENCEBURG.

Bank of the State of Indiana, Branch.

Farmers and Mechanics Bank.

State Bank of Indiana, Branch.

LEAVENWORTH.

The State Bank.

177. \$2. C., portrait of child, female seated each side. R., medallion TWO on 2 above. L., medallion, 2 above. TWO in red. Name of town is spelled "Levenworth" on the note.

LEBANON.

Boone County Bank.

178. \$1. Have no description.
 179. \$3. Have no description.
 180. \$10. C., landscape, Liberty seated at right, Justice at left. R., State seal, 10 above. L., 10 above and below.

LEXINGTON.

Indiana Manufacturing Company.

181. \$1. R., square die across end, in a panel on which is "INDIAN TERRITORY." L., Similar, with ONE in panel. May 10, 1815.
 182. \$3. 3 on a die on each side of upper center. R. and L., similar to No. 181, with THREE in left panel. June 5th 1815. No. 1220.

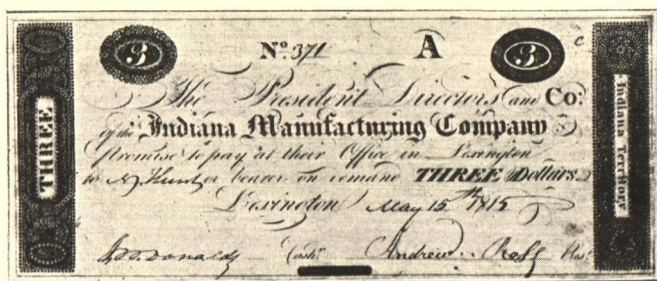
LIMA.

Bank of the State of Indiana, Branch.

Lagrange Bank.

183. \$1. C., at right, State seal, ONE above. R., portrait of girl, ONE above. L., an Indian on one hand and knee creeping toward two deer, ONE below.
184. \$2. C., man carrying a bundle of cornstalks, boy, sled, horse and stacks of corn. R., State seal, 2 above. L., two females holding a sheaf over their heads, TWO above.
185. \$5. C., cattle and sheep lying down and standing. R., State seal, 5 above. L., V above, FIVE below.

State Bank of Indiana, Branch.



No. 182.

LOGANSFORT.

Bank of the State of Indiana, Branch.

Hoosier Bank.

186. \$1. C., milkmaid seated with pail on her lap, farmhouse in background, State seal at left. R., 1 above. L., female, train crossing a bridge, 1 above.
187. \$2. C., State seal. R., a forest, men chopping trees, 2 above. L., female, spread eagle, shield, etc., 2 above.
188. \$5. C., State seal. R., two females seated, above, man holding pitchfork, dog, and yoke of cattle, 5 above. L., farmhouse scene, FIVE above.

J. M. Warren and Company's Bank.

Northern and Eastern Railroad Company.

189. \$10. Have no description.

Northern Indiana Bank.

190. \$1. Have no description.

Northern Indiana Railroad Bank.

191. \$2. Have no description.
192. \$10. C., harvesting scene. R., State seal, TEN above, X below. L., female standing, TEN above.
193. \$10. Have no description.

Northern Indiana Railroad Company.

194. \$1. C., woman and eagle. R., an Indian. L., woman reclining on a shield, "1" on shield.
195. \$5. C., female seated, sheaf, train, etc. R., Ceres standing, FIVE above. L., locomotive, 5 above and below. Head of Washington five times in brown on back.

State Bank of Indiana, Branch.**State Stock Bank.**

196. \$1. C., three females seated, 1 at left, safe between signatures. R., female standing supporting shield and figure 1, ONE on 1 above. R., Minerva seated, resting arm on figure 1, State seal above.
197. \$2. C., 2, Justice standing at right, Minerva seated at left, 2 to left, merchandise between signatures. R., female portrait, 2 above, TWO below. L., female seated, State seal above.
198. \$5. C., female seated beside shield, train, steamboat, etc., in background, 5 at left, dog between signatures. R., five females grouped around figure 5, FIVE above. L., three men and two women grouped around large V, State seal above.

Tippecanoe Bank.

199. \$5. Have no description.

Wayne Bank.**MADISON.****Bank of the State of Indiana.**

200. \$5. Similar to No. 120. FIVE in red.

Farmers and Mechanics Bank.

201. \$3. C., group of buildings near water's edge, steamboat in distance. R., INDIANA across in shaded panel. L., THREE across in shaded panel.

Indiana Bank.

202. \$1. C., female reclining, train crossing bridge in distance. R., girl holding flowers, 1 above. L., State seal, female portrait above.
203. \$3. C., milkmaid seated, cows, etc. R., three cherubs around figure 3, 3 above. L., female portrait, State seal below.
204. \$5. C., train, city in distance. R., female holding figure 5, 5 above. L., portrait of Fillmore, State seal below.
205. \$10. C., locomotive and four cars, train crossing bridge in distance. R., 10 above. L., State seal, male portrait above.

Madison Insurance Company.**State Bank of Indiana, Branch.**

206. \$5. Similar to No. 139.

MARION.**Marion and Logansport Railroad Company.**

207. \$1. C., female reclining, train crossing bridge in distance. R., locomotive, ONE on 1 above. L., man standing resting hands on an axe-handle, 1 above.

Ohio, Indiana and Illinois Railroad Company.

208. \$1. C., train. R., female portrait, 1 above. L., female portrait, 1 above.

State Stock Bank.

209. \$1. Have no description.
 210. \$2. Have no description.
 211. \$5. Have no description.

MICHIGAN CITY.**Bank of Indiana.**

212. \$1. C., two horses and man, train in distance. R., State seal, 1 above. L., plank road scene, horses, cattle, men and load of hay, 1 above.
 213. \$2. C., four cows and three sheep. R., State seal, 2 above. L., same as No. 212, 2 above.
 214. \$5. C., female seated, two cows, distant house and trees. R., State seal, 5 above. L., three females, anchor, etc., FIVE below.

C. B. Blair's Bank.**Exchange Bank of A. J. Perrin and Company.****Michigan City and South Bend Plank Road Company.**

215. \$1. R., female seated beside cow, a child looking at a man leaning on a gate, etc., 1 above. L., female standing holding a United States flag, a female Indian seated at her side. April, 1862. No. 2882. This note was evidently issued by the Michigan City and South Bend Plank Road Company, payable at the Bank of A. J. Perrin and Company.

State Bank of Indiana, Branch.**Union Plank Road Company.**

216. \$1. C., man seated on a trough watering horses, woman feeding pigs, steamboat between signatures. R., female seated holding a telescope, 1 above. L., road scene, cattle, load of hay, men, etc., 1 above.
 217. \$2. C., train. R., female seated holding tablet, 2 above. L., cattle, etc., 2 above.
 218. \$5. C., female seated, vessels in distance. R., female seated in figure 5, 5 above. L., sailor holding a flag, bales, anchor, etc., around him, FIVE below.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

The German Bracteates and Their Art.

Contributed by DR. JULIUS CAHN, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany.

Among the most interesting items in the field of numismatics we may count the Bracteates, which is the name of the uniface coins made of thin sheet silver (named after Prattea—tin foil or sheet metal) which were struck in Germany during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries of our era. They are the monuments of the revival of an economic system in this country, after primitive methods had prevailed throughout many centuries of the early Middle Ages. Then, suddenly a great need arose for a silver medium of small change; new mints were opened everywhere where market places and cities of any consequence were located; and as very little precious metal could be produced in the country itself, it was found necessary to re-melt again and again the old heavy silver pennies, the "denarii" which had been struck on both sides, and to re-coin them into as many new lighter coins as possible. Especially the Crusades, which revived the commercial traffic of Europe, proved an important factor toward this development.

As the silver pennies had become quite thin, it was inevitable that the

dies of the obverse came through on the reverse, or vice versa, and the two designs on both sides spoiled each other. This resulted in coinages that were very ugly and frequently hardly recognizable, and which are known as semi-Bracteates. Consequently, as the next development, some of the mint masters of Northern and Middle Germany concluded that these de-



No. 1.



No. 2.

fects could be remedied by coining the pennies with only one die, that is, uniface, by considerably broadening the flan through rolling and hammering the metal into a very thin sheet, and by this process to at least approximate for each single coin the weight of the former two-faced denarii. Such broad uniface sheet silver coins are the oldest Bracteates, which appeared in about the period of 1135 to 1140.



No. 3.



No. 4.

Considerably deteriorated though these coins were when regarded as money, in comparison with the older and heavier denarii of the time of the Carolingians, this change had at least this advantage: That the broader surface of the penny gave the die-cutters an opportunity to display their art, and, in fact, we can now speak of a really flourishing age of the die-cutters' art in Germany at the time of the Hohenstafen Emperors of the



No. 5.



No. 6.

twelfth and thirteenth centuries, which coincides with the Golden Age of pure art generally known as the Romanesque period, and which has left to us quite characteristic and charming monuments. To be sure, it was not the Imperial mints which furnished the initiative, but the ecclesiastical princes of the Empire, the Archbishops of Magdeburg, the Bishops of Hal-

berstadt, the Abbots of Hersfeld and others. Certainly the first attempts to produce large uniface pictures upon the Bracteates were still very primitive and unskilled, but very soon there were established special regional schools for die-cutters in the central cities of the several coinage and political districts, with definite traditions and a technique and style of their own. After some practice one can easily recognize any given Bracteate as attributable to definite localities. It is very difficult to discover exactly in words these local differences, but they will be recognizable from the illustrations which accompany this paper.

Above all, there was MAGDEBURG, the see of the powerful Archbishops, which created its own style. The good composition of the picture within the circle of the coin, the preference for a fine execution of the details in the ornamentation and in the inscription, which usually reads correctly, dis-



No. 7.



No. 8.

tinguish these. Of course, the custom to designate the provenance of the penny by the inscription was by no means general, as a great majority of the people could neither read nor write, at least not Latin, which was the language of all inscriptions. Frequently the letters which accompanied the pictures on the coins had only ornamental or symbolic significance, and the number of the Bracteates without inscription ("mute," so called) far surpasses those which had inscriptions, especially in later times, a circumstance which at times makes the attribution very difficult. In the former class very frequently the mint or country of issue are not mentioned, but only the name and title of the sovereign or the name of the patron saint. This was also the case with Magdeburg, where the series of the St. Maurice pennies, which showed the picture of this saint and must have been very



No. 9.



No. 10.

popular, has been very rich in a great number of attractive and diversified types of which we are herewith illustrating several. The Bracteates, which were easily broken, much to the financial advantage of the sovereign, were called in once or twice every year and new issues were substituted, which compelled the die-cutter to invent new subjects for illustration continually in order that the new pennies could be distinguished from the old ones. Alongside of these there appeared the series of Bracteates with the picture of the Archbishop, especially those of the famous Wigmann von Seeburg (1152-1192), which showed the highest possible development of art. But in Magdeburg there were manufactured not only the Bracteates for the Archbishop's own territories, but also for the neighboring princes, especially the Margraves of Brandenburg, and even Jazka, the Prince of the Wen-

den, ordered there the dies for his coins. This is apparent from many parallel coinages on which only the inscription or the absence of a halo on the portrait of the saint indicated that the figure was intended for the margrave, and not St. Maurice. Particularly well executed are the architectural frames in which the portrait is set.

More soft and picturesque is the style of the die-cutters' school which had its location in the northern part of the Harz Mountains, presumably in Halberstadt. St. Stephen here appears as the patron saint, whose picture



No. 11.



No. 12.

is often represented in scenes of his martyrdom, and is used in illustrations of continuing novelty. Of course, here, too, there is an Episcopal series. The great treasure trove of Freckleben, in the Harz region, has brought to light the finest specimens of this kind. The neighboring Abbesses of Quedlinburg and Gandersheim had the dies of their splendid Bracteates cut here, as well as a number of temporal dynasts, the Barons of Arnstein, Falkenstein, etc. Above all, Henry the Lion, who resided at BRUNSWICK, created a beautiful coinage type with his heraldic animal, the lion, of which some showed the reproduction of his Lion monument, which is standing there



No. 13.



No. 14.

to-day. One can hardly conceive their variety and artistic inventiveness, which give a genuine treat to the student of these coins, even if they do not give him the deep insight into the culture and history of their time such as would make them of particular value to the historian.

The country proper of the Bracteate is THURINGIA. Here the Archbishop of Mayence maintained a mint at ERFURT, which supplied to the rich neighboring countries their coinages, and also dies to many of the smaller lords who exercised the right of coinage. The Imperial City of MUHLHAUSEN created a type of its own, that of the Emperor mounted on

horseback, who is riding on his horse equipped with full armor, with flag and shield. Following this example, the landgraves of Thuringia struck their series of Rider Bracteates, on which the overlord is represented with all possible attributes, sometimes riding to the tournament, sometimes



No. 15.



No. 16.

swinging his sword, but usually carrying the flag and shield. These pictures on the coinage furnish a contemporaneous source for the study of the history and arms and armor of the knights during the twelfth century. The Imperial mints also, located at Altenburg and Saalfeld, have left beautiful Bracteates, on which the Emperor generally appears seated on his



No. 17.



No. 18.

throne. The many small secular and temporal princes of this district, which even to our present day was subdivided into a large number of smaller individual domains, competed with each other keenly in providing beautiful coins, which, however, frequently, on account of the lack of correct



No. 19.

inscriptions, are difficult to attribute. Several of particular interest are shown in the illustrations herewith.

To the south the district of Hessen adjoins, where the famous Abbey HERSFELD, as well as Fulda, have left for us the oldest and most beautiful Bracteates. These are large and very delicate pieces of high relief, with

the pictures worked out in great detail in a very characteristic style. The arrangement of the spacing and the distribution of the figures where two persons are pictured, such as the Abbot swearing allegiance to the Emperor, show all the characteristics of the highest art, which carried its effect far into the thirteenth century. The landgraves themselves and their vassals have left to us a series of handsome Rider Bracteates, which are particularly interesting on account of heraldic or symbolic details.



No. 20.



No. 21.



No. 22.

The most beautiful artistic creations on German Bracteates, however, we owe to the die-cutting school of the WETTERAU district which had its headquarters in the old Imperial city of FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN, the seat of Government of this district. We admire the imagination and originality with which the usual portrait of the Emperor is represented in a variety of surroundings. In some cases the full figure seated on the throne, in others the bust enclosed in varied frames, or else accompanied by his Imperial spouse, or by the Chancellor of the Empire, the Lord of



No. 23.



No. 24.



No. 25.

Minzenberg. On relatively small but thick planchets the portrait is brought out in heavy relief, enclosed in fine ornamental borders, which give it a monumental appearance. In the Wetterau also, in addition to Frankfurt, there were other Imperial mints; in Gelnshausen, whence there are Bracteates extant with the name of the Empress Beatrice, and in Friedberg. The most powerful dynasty of the lords of Minzenberg also had the right of coinage, of which they availed themselves industriously, and the electors of



No. 26.



No. 27.



No. 28.

Mayence also struck a series of very characteristic Bracteates, similar to the Frankfurt originals, at their mint in Aschaffenburg, which belongs in the Wetterau district. In this group also pictures will illustrate the differences more clearly than words.

A separate group is formed by the more unique Bracteates of the region of the LAKE OF CONSTANCE and their neighbors in the diocese of AUGSBURG. Their coinage began later than that of North Germany, not until

the last years of Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, after 1180, and probably was issued from the regal palace in Ulm. But here also the seat of the die-cutters' school proper was identical with the economic metropolis, the old Episcopal city of CONSTANCE on the Lake. For the "Constance Penny" was the legal tender for over a century throughout the region around the lake, and to it conformed all the other smaller mint cities, such as St. Gall, Lindau, Ravensburg, Ulm and many others. These South German Bracteates are the smallest in diameter and weight, but by reason of their perfected style they have a charm of their own. Usually they are without inscription, and their provenance is difficult to attribute. While in Constance the portrait of the Bishop prevails with a variety of attributes, the Monastery of Reichenau issued a coinage with the portrait of the abbot, St. Gall usually with the Lamb of God, Lindau with the eloquent coat-of-arms of the Linden tree, Ravensburg with the emblem of the Castle, Ulm with the portrait of the King, and everyone of the smaller mints with its own char-



No. 29.



No. 30.



No. 31.

acteristic insignia. Much value is also put upon the ornaments of the margins or the edge. Finally, the Bracteates of Augsburg show almost always a marginal frame which is formed of a circle of crescents. The bishops struck their own portraits on the coins, while the regal mints of Schongau and Donauworth varied the style with the portrait of the King.

Thus, in every region of Germany local art created its own style for its Bracteates. The period through which they flourished was only brief. Toward the middle of the thirteenth century, with the end of the reign of the Hohenstaufen, decay is quite noticeable, which accompanied the political and economic decadence. It is true that Bracteates were struck down to the beginning of the fourteenth century, but their designs became more and more crude and inartistic, and finally they had to yield to entirely different new coinage types which corresponded to the needs of another age. But in the history of the coinage of Germany they formed one of the most interesting and remarkable phenomena.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS OF GERMAN BRACTEATES.

- 1—Magdeburg, St. Maurice Bracteate, about 1160.
- 2—Magdeburg, St. Maurice Bracteate, about 1180.
- 3—Magdeburg, Archbishop Wigmann, 1154-1192, Bracteate with the Patron Saint and Archbishop.
- 4—Magdeburg, Archbishop Wigmann, Bracteate, about 1180.
- 5—Brandenburg, Margrave Otto I, 1170-1184.
- 6—Halberstadt, St. Stephen Bracteate, about 1160, Martyrdom of the Saint.
- 7—Halberstadt, St. Stephen Bracteate, Glorification of the Saint.
- 8—Quedlinburg, Abbess Beatrice II of Winzenburg, 1138-1160.
- 9—Arnsstein, Walter II, 1135-1166.
- 10—Brunswick, Henry the Lion, 1142-1195, Bracteate struck upon his marriage with Mathilda of England, 1169.
- 11—Erfurt, Archbishop Henry of Seeburg, 1142-1153.
- 12—Erfurt, Archbishop Christian of Buche, 1164-1183.
- 13—Thuringia, Landgrave Louis III, 1172-1190.
- 14—Mulhausen, Emperor Frederick II, 1215-1250.
- 15—Saalfeld, Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa, 1152-1190.
- 16—Saxony-Wittenberg, Duke Bernhard, 1180-1212, Portrait Bracteate.
- 17—Hersfeld, Abbot Siegfried, 1180-1200.
- 18—Hersfeld, Emperor Otto IV and Abbot John, 1200-1215.
- 19—Hessen, Landgrave Hermann II, 1227-1242.
- 20—Frankfurt-on-Main, Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa, Bracteate about 1180.
- 21—Frankfurt-on-Main, Emperor Henry VI, 1190-1197.
- 22—Gelnhausen, Emperor Frederick I and Empress Beatrice, Bracteate about 1180.
- 23—Minzenberg, Kuno I, 1155-1212, Bracteate about 1200.
- 24—Aschaffenburg, Archbishop Conrad of Wittelsbach, 1183-1200.

- 25—Constance, Bishop Henry of Tanne, 1233-1248.
 26—Constance, Bishop Henry II of Klingenberg, 1293-1306.
 27—Abbey Reichenau, Bracteate with the Lion of St. Mark, about 1230.
 28—Sigmaringen, Bracteate with the Stag, about 1260.
 29—Ulm, Emperor Frederick II, Bracteate about 1240.
 30—Augsburg, Bishop Siboto of Seefeld, 1227-1259, Winged Bishop.
 31—Schongau, Emperor Otto IV, 1198-1212, head of Emperor and Guelph Lion.

Scandinavian Numismatic Notes.

By M. SORENSEN.

It is surprising how much a little coin will sometimes reveal of history. While digging a gravel pit near Brestenbro, Jutland, Denmark, in 1917, several skeletons were discovered. The find was reported to the National Museum; a deputy was sent over to investigate the place, and it was found that a chapel, surrounded by a burying place, stood here in mediaeval times. The archives revealed its history. Before the arrival of the deputy the owner of the pit had uncovered several skeletons, one of which had a small silver coin between its teeth. The object of thus placing a coin between the teeth or under the tongue of a corpse has previously been explained in *THE NUMISMATIST*. Here it is the intention only of saying a few words about the coin itself.

It was a small, thin silver piece, called a "korshvid" on account of the maltese cross in outline on the reverse side. In many respects it resembles the Anglo-Saxon pennies, which, in fact, the Danish coins of the period did. This design is commonly seen on many mediaeval coins. Otherwise it is a three-penny or sterling, weighing 0.75 grams. It was struck at the Lund mint during the reign of Erik of Pommerania. It shows but little wear. The obverse is well struck, reading around a crown in the center: ERICVS: REX: D: S: N:, and on the reverse, around the cross: MONETA: LVNDEMSE. This last name is a mis-spelling. On other coins from the same mint and of the same period it reads variously: Lyndensi, Lyndens, Lynden. The upper part of the reverse is double struck. Similar coins were issued from the Naestved mint. This coin was struck by Gerrit Gozewijns, hailing from Overijssel, in Holland. He is mentioned as being the king's coiner in Naestved, 1407, and in Lund, 1413.

During the last few years several large hoards of old silver coins have been found in Norway, the last one recently in Bokn, Rogaland. The hoard contained about 300 coins, and proved of great interest. It belongs to the termination of the Viking period, about the beginning of the eleventh century, and is but one of a group of hoards frequently found in Norway and Denmark. So far 15 large hoards have been discovered in Norway, yielding several thousand coins. The many hoards found in Rogaland reveals the wealth of the people in those early days, and that successful Vikings resided in this province.

The greatest number of coins in the Bokn hoard were Anglo-Saxon, coined during the reign of King Ethelred II, called "the Irresolute," who reigned 978-1013, and 1014-1016. In 1013 he was expelled by the Danish King, Svend Tveskjaeg. At the death of Svend, in 1014, he returned, but was again beaten and expelled by Canute the Great in 1016.

During the reign of Ethelred II there was much disturbance in England; the country was frequently ravaged by Danish and Norwegian Vikings. Large sums in silver were paid them by Ethelred, the so-called "Dane Geld," and this accounts for the large number of Ethelred coins found in hoards from the Viking period in the Scandinavian countries.

Next in number were German coins, 92 having been coined during the reign of Emperor Otto III, 983-1002, one of the so-called "Saxon" emperors. And of these more than 50 were Adelheid dinars. Adelheid was Otto III's grandmother. It has been a disputed point whether these coins were struck during the reign of her husband, Otto II, 936-997, or during that of her grandson under her guardianship. Students of numismatics and history have come to the conclusion that the latter is the most probable. One of the German coins was struck during the reign of Bernhard, Duke of Saxony, 973-1011. A noticeable fact, also observed in other hoards, is

that the German coins are much inferior in workmanship to the Anglo-Saxon.

There was a single Arabian coin in the hoard. This is of some interest, as Arabian coins have not been numerous in hoards found in Western Europe. It is thought possible that the few Arabian coins came to Scandinavia by way of Gotland, but it may also be assumed that they were brought from either England or Germany.

About 50 of the coins were of a conglomerate nature; some of these were more or less worn, and it has been difficult to properly define their identity.

That this hoard belong to the older group of buried treasure, or the period about the beginning of the eleventh century, and before the death of king Olaf the Pious, is evidenced by the fact that it contained no coins of king Harald Haarderaade, 1047-1066; it was during his reign that the first important coinage was begun in Norway.

The Bakn hoard contained silver treasure, hidden away about 900 years ago, for safe-keeping, perhaps, but it is also possible that the owner hoped to take it along with him to Valhalla.

Last year the Danish krone and the Swedish krona might have celebrated their fiftieth anniversary. They were first coined in 1873 as a result of the convention concluded May 30th of that year between Denmark and Sweden. Two years later the convention was joined by Norway. A decimal system, with the crown as unit, was decided upon to replace the old cumbersome system of reckoning in riksdaler, mark and skilling. The benefit of this change was at once apparent, as the money of one country circulated at face value in the others.

The first Swedish money was evidently issued by Olof Skötkonung at the beginning of the eleventh century. It was small silver coins, called penningar, which in the course of time came to mean money or currency in general. No more money was coined in Sweden then for a period of two and a half centuries. The silver dollar was first coined during the reign of Gustaf Vasa. Later this coin was called "riksdaler," or "riksdaler specie," which after 1855 equalled 4 "riksdaler riksmünt." This was rather confusing. But, as a matter of fact, it might be mentioned that during a period of more than 300 years in which the silver dollar was coined in Sweden it was never debased, and a dollar of 1534 and one dated 1850 contained the same amount of fine silver.

Sweden was one of the first countries in Europe to issue bank notes. In 1656 the King, Carl X Gustaf, issued patents to Johan Palmstruck, commissioner in the commercial college or council, to open and conduct a "loan bank." This bank was opened in 1660 and issued the first bank notes in Sweden, "creditiv-sedlar"—notes of credit—which were receipts for money deposited in the bank, and which at the same time circulated as currency. The value of the notes, in multiples of five dollars, was printed in the text as well as below same.

From history it appears that Palmstruck's bank eventually failed and was taken over by the Government, or, more correctly, by "rikets staender," an assembly composed of owners of large estates. For a while thereafter no notes were issued, but it was not long before receipts for deposits in the "Rikets Staenders Bank" reappeared as a circulating medium, this time for any odd amount. Not until 1745 did the bank again issue notes in certain denominations, though still in the form of receipts, and this form of currency continued until 1849. For sums above 12 dollars the notes had to be endorsed and transported from one owner to the next. When in 1866 a more representative body—the Riksdag—was created, instead of the old "Rikets Staender," the name of the national bank was accordingly changed to "Sveriges Riksbank," which at the present time is the only bank of issue in Sweden. Until 1904 several private banks had the right of issue.

To protect the currency against counterfeiting the law prescribed severe punishment. On the back of notes a hundred years old is found the following warning: "Whoever counterfeits or imitates this note will be hanged, and the discoverer of such misdoings will be rewarded according to royal resolution of December 20th, 1754."

Money Weights.

By O. P. EKLUND.

Regarding the third coin illustrated on page 540 in the November number of THE NUMISMATIST, I believe it to be a coin weight for testing Spanish gold coins, from the reign of Philip IV. The 88 may signify the date, 1588. The countermark on reverse is probably the maker's mark (Hall mark).

Money scales and weights were used in financial transactions by merchants, traders, money changers, counting houses, etc., for testing the weight of gold and silver coins, in order to detect counterfeits or those of short weight. The fact that an enormous number of varieties of foreign coins found their way into the trade of nearly every country, from the Middle Ages to the early part of the nineteenth century, made such scales and weights a necessity.

The following list, with descriptions of some of the most interesting weights in my collection, may be worth space in this magazine.

I. English.

1. James I, 1603-25. Shield of arms on a double rose. Rev., a large crown; below, XXXIII - S. (33 shillings). Copper. Klippe. Weight for a rose ryal or 33-shilling gold coin.



No. 1.

2. Charles I, 1625-48. St. Michael spearing the dragon. Rev., a crown; below, X : S (10 shillings); a tiny B. (Briot) to right. Brass. For a gold angel.

3. James II, 1684-88. Laureated bust to right; legend, IACOBVS. II. REX. Rev., a crown; below, X - S. (10 shillings). Brass.



No. 3.

4. William III, 1695-1702. Laureated bust r.; legend, GVLIELMVS. III. DEI. GRATIA. Rev., a crown on crossed sceptres; below, I - GVINEA - W (weight). Copper.



No. 5.

5. George II, 1727-60. Laureated bust to left; legend, GEORGIUS II. REX. Rev., Similar to preceding. Brass. Several varieties, some without the crown on reverse.

6. George III, 1760-1820. Legend in script, GEO. III. 20 S. 10 D (20

shillings 10 pence), 1772. Rev., DWTS 5 - GR 8. Brass. Countermarked with a small coffee pot (Hall mark). 1 guinea.



No. 6.

7. GUINEA, ornaments in field. Rev., 5. 8. (5 dwt. 8 gr.), ornaments in field. Countermarked an anchor, each side. Brass.

8. P - G. 5 : 8 (5 pennyweights 8 grains). Rev., same as obverse. Countermarked a crown. Brass. 1 guinea weight.

9. S D. 5:3 (5 shillings, 6 pence), script letters. Rev., same. Weight for a quarter guinea.

10. NINE - SHILLS. (shillings) within a cartouche. Rev., same as obverse. Brass. Portuguese gold escudo weight.

11. S - 36. Rev., same. Brass. Test weight for Portuguese gold dobra.



No. 12.

12. George IV. A lion standing on a crown. ROYAL MINT 1821. Rev., CURT. WEIGHT HALF SOVEREIGN 2 DW. 13 1/8 GR. (current weight half sovereign 2 dwt. 13 1/8 grains). Brass.

13. Obverse as last. Rev., CURT. WEIGHT SOVEREIGN 5 DW. 2 1/2 GR. Brass.

14. Ireland. George II. Shield of arms of Great Britain. AN REG GEORG. II. VICES QVINTVS 1753. Rev., a harp. D - 18. G - 10 (18 dwt. 10 grains); legend, THE STANDARD OF IRELAND. Brass. Weight for English silver crowns.

II. English-Dutch.

15. Crowned bust of James I, with sceptre and orb. I. R. BRI. (Jacobus Rex Britanniae). Rev., a crowned hammer separating date, 1649. The



No. 15.



No. 16.

fire steel of Brabant above, a hand (Antwerp) below; in field, P - H. (maker's initials?). Brass. Klippe. For testing early Jacobean British coins.

16. Crowned bust of Charles I; in field, C - R (Carolus Rex). Rev., same as preceding. Brass. Klippe.

17. Crowned bust of Charles II to right; in field, C - R, stamped. Rev., crowned arms of Amsterdam; in field, I - M. Brass. Klippe.

18. The angel Michael spearing a dragon. Rev., similar. Brass. Klippe. Exact weight of a British gold angel.

III. The Netherlands.

19. Philip II, 1556-98. Bust with spiked crown; in field, D - M. (maker's initials). Rev., a crowned star (Maestricht). Countermarked "1619." Copper.

IV. France.

20. Louis XIV, 1643-1715. Head to right; LVD. XIII. D. G. FR. ET. N. REX. Rev., Three fleur-de-lis; below, 1 - PISTOL - W. Brass. Several varieties, some with the maker's initials before the bust. A pistol was a gold coin equal to five thalers.



No. 20.

21. Similar to last, reading $\frac{1}{2}$ PISTOL on reverse. Brass.

V. French-Dutch.

22. Shield of arms of France, crowned, a crowned fleur-de-lis each side, a circle of beads around. Rev., a hand (Antwerp), in field 8 - 0 (8 dwt.). H. F (maker's initials), a wreath around. Brass. Klippe. Several varieties, one with the Lion of Ghent on reverse.

23. Obverse similar to preceding, countermarked "1711. O." Rev., crowned arms of Amsterdam; in field, 1 - M. Brass. Klippe. Very thick.



No. 24.

24. Crowned arms of France, a crowned H each side. Rev., TESTON - VII DE X GR, a fleur-de-lis below. Countermarked a tower (Tournay) on obverse. Brass.

VI. French-Italian.



No. 25.

25. Crowned arms of France and Navarre. Legend in Italian, LUIGI DI FRANCIA. L. Rev., blank. Brass. Weight for French Louis d'or.

26. Fleurated cross. Rev., 2. PISTOLE D ITALIE. VD. III G. (5 dwt. 4 grains). Brass.

VII. Papal States.

27. Alexander VII, 1655-67. Arms of the Pope, a branch of olive each side. Rev., ZEC. E. VNG (Zecchino E. Ungaro), a fleur-de-lis above. Countermarked a tree (first and last quarter of the arms). Brass. Weight for a Zecchino de Ungaro, a gold coin.



No. 27.

28. Innocent XI, 1676-89. Arms of the Pope within a wreath of lily cups. Rev., PESO - DE - TESTONI. M. S., a wreath around. Brass. Probably used as a test weight for the silver testones.

29. Clemens XI, 1700-21. Papal arms. Legend, CLEMENS. XI. PONT. MAX. Rev., DUBLONE - DELLE STAMPE - E DI SPAGNA. Countermarked "I. V" on obverse and a shield surmounted by a Cardinal's hat on reverse. Brass. Weight for Spanish gold doubloons.

30. The Pope's tiara and two crossed keys within a circle. Rev., crescent and star, in relief. Brass.

VIII. Spain.

31. Philip IV, 1621-65. Arms of Spain within a cartouche; legend, PHILLIPVS. IIII. D. G. HISP. REX. Rev., a large crown, below which XXI DE VIII GR (21 dwt. 8 gr.) 8. R. (8 reales). Brass. For testing the weight of silver dollars.

IX. Portuguese-English.



No. 32.

32. John V, 1706-50. Laureated bust to right. Legend, IOANNES V. PORT. REX. 1746. Rev., A THREE POUND TWELVE. (Three pounds, twelve shillings, English valuation for a Portuguese gold dobra or 8 escudo). Copper. Size 25 mm., thickness 7 mm. A very handsome coin weight, by Kirk, London.



No. 33.

33. Laureated bust r., below KIRK. Legend, IOANNES.V.D.G. PORT.ET.ALG.REX.1747. Rev., THREE POUND TWELVE. within a cartouche, crowned. Brass. Size 29 mm., thickness 6 mm. Weight 18 dwt. 12 grains. Dobra or 8 escudo.



No. 34.

34. Obverse as preceding. Rev., THIRTY SIX SHILLINGS within a cartouche. Copper. Size 29 mm, thickness of an ordinary coin. Weight 9 dwt. 6 gr. Four escudo.

35. Obverse similar to last. Date 1748. Rev., EIGHTEEN SHILLINGS. within a cartouche. Brass. Two escudo.



No. 36.

36. Laureated bust; below, KIRK; legend, IOAN.V.PORT REX. Rev., NINE SHILLINGS. Plain field. Brass. One escudo.



No. 37.

37. Obverse as preceding. Rev., FOUR SHILLINGS AND SIX PENCE. Half escudo. Brass.

38. Cross of Jerusalem, quatrefoils in angles. Legend, IN.HOC.SIG-NO.VINCES.1746. Rev., ONE MOIDORE.WEIGHT. Plain field. Copper. A moidore equals 4000 reis.



No. 39.

39. Obverse as last. Date 1748. Rev., A MOIDORE within a cartouche. Brass.

40. Obverse as preceding. Rev., HALF A MOIDORE OR 13 S. 6 D. (13 shillings 6 pence). Copper. 2000 reis gold.

41. Obverse same as preceding. Rev., A QUARTER OF A MOIDORE OR 6 S. 9 D (6 shillings 9 pence). Copper. 1000 reis.

X. Hungary.

42. Crowned figure standing, holding a battle axe and globe. Counter-marked "W - O" above. Rev., blank. Copper. An early and rare coin weight for testing gold ducats.

XI. Bohemia.

43. Charles VI. Crowned lion within a cartouche; C - VI above. Rev., 1 DUCATEN GEWICHT (1 ducat weight). 1740. Brass.

XII. Hamburg.

44. Arms of the city within a cartouche. Rev., BANCO THALER GEWICHT. 1744. Crossed palm branches. White metal.

45. Obverse same as last. Rev., $\frac{1}{2}$ BANCO THALER GEWICHT. 1744. Brass. Weights for silver coins.

Lincoln List "Errata."

Although much time and labor was expended on the list of Lincolniana in our February issue, both by Mr. King and the editor, it was inevitable that a few errors should creep in. In the interest of accuracy Mr. King has carefully checked up the entire list and reports a few errors, as follows:

No. 506a should read 508a. "Obverse, Same as preceding," refers to No. 508. This correction does not affect other numbering.

No. 830 should be No. 828. "Obverse, Same as preceding," refers to No. 827. Nos. 828 and 829 in the list should read 829 and 830.

An incomplete description is given for the obverse of No. 449. This obverse is the same as the obverse of No. 555 and should read as follows:

449. Obv., On an irregular planchet a nude, bearded bust of Lincoln facing right. Inscription surrounding the bust, "ABRAHAM LINCOLN". Below the shoulder, the die-sinker's name, "GREENDUCK COMPANY CHICAGO". Die-sinker's name also in very small letters on loop.

PORTLAND, ORE., WANTS COIN THAT DECIDED ITS NAME.

The city of Portland, Ore., claims that its name was decided by the toss of a coin, and now representatives of the city are endeavoring to get possession of the identical coin. The story runs like this:

In the autumn of 1843 A. M. Overton and A. L. Lovejoy, traveling along the Willamette river from Oregon City, built a log cabin at a point 12 miles from that settlement. Overton soon sold out to F. W. Pettygrove, who, nearly a year later, built a small store called the "Shingle Store" with Lovejoy at what is now the corner of Front and Washington streets in Portland.

The two decided to dignify the little settlement, which was called everything from "the village" to "Stumptown," but could not agree on a name. To decide who would have the honor of naming the place they tossed a penny, and Lovejoy, a former citizen of Boston, lost and sold his share of the properties to a Benjamin Stark.

The coin is said to belong to the estate of Francis W. Pettygrove, coffee and tea merchant, at 45 Market street, who died December 1. The penny is said to be the identical coin which Pettygrove's father, F. W. Pettygrove, and A. L. Lovejoy "flipped" in 1845 to determine who should christen the then small settlement now called Portland. Pettygrove won, and as he was from Portland, Maine, he named the settlement Portland.

Huguenot-Walloon Commemorative Half Dollar.

The Huguenot-Walloon Commemorative half dollar was issued in February. It commemorates the three-hundredth anniversary of the permanent settlement of New Netherland, now the State of New York, by Walloons, French and Belgian Huguenots.

This coin adds another to the number of commemorative half dollars struck for various anniversaries during the last seven or eight years, and in point of merit and excellence it is the equal of any of them. From the collector's point of view, the only objection that can be urged against it is that the reverse is similar in general appearance to the reverse of the Pilgrim half dollar. The workmanship is excellent, and there is a balance and symmetry to both the obverse and reverse that is lacking on some of the other commemorative issues.



The obverse bears the profiles of Admiral Coligny and William the Silent, with their names, in small letters, below. Inscription above, "United States of America." Below, "Huguenot Half Dollar." To right of busts, "In God We Trust." The reverse shows the ship Nieu Netherland, in which the first 30 families of settlers came to New York, with the dates at the sides, "1624" and "1924." Inscription above, "Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary." Below, "Founding of New Netherland."

The coin is issued by the Huguenot-Walloon New Netherland Commission, with headquarters in New York City, of which Rev. John Baer Stoudt, a member of the A. N. A., is director. A fitting celebration of the event has been organized by the National Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary Commission, instituted by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. The celebration will take place on April 27, 1924, and is to be observed by all the descendants of the Walloons, French and Belgian Huguenots who came to this country under the Dutch West India Company.

The act authorizing this issue of coins provided that 300,000 might be struck. Only a comparatively small number will be struck at first, and additional pieces will be struck as the demand warrants. The bill also provides that they shall be issued only upon the request of the Fifth National Bank, New York City, which will act as distributing agent.

This coin should possess a special interest for members of the A. N. A., since the director of the commission is a member of our association, and President Wormser has been consulted and has acted in an advisory capacity with the commission. This is the first instance, we believe, where a numismatic organization or its officers have been consulted in the issue of a commemorative half dollar. A letter from President Wormser has been sent out by the commission, as follows:

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Office of the President,
95 Fifth Avenue, New York.

January 29, 1924.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that from time to time I have had the privilege to act in an advisory capacity with the Director of the Huguenot-Walloon New Netherland Tercentenary, in the issuing of the Huguenot Memorial half dollar, which the mint at Philadelphia is about to strike.

I have passed on the designs and have seen proof of the obverse side. I

feel safe in saying that I believe this coin will surpass all previous U. S. commemorative coins in both attractiveness and historical significance and feel certain, too, that it will appeal not only to those of Huguenot, Walloon or Dutch extraction, but to all citizens of every section of our country who are interested in the romantic history of its founding as a refuge for the oppressed.

I have confidence in the management of the Tercentenary, which I am assured is free from the keen commercialism too often apparent in the distribution of commemorative coins.

The first run, I am informed, will consist of twenty thousand coins, and thereafter only four thousand are to be coined at a time. It is proposed to strike not more than one hundred thousand at most. All coins remaining on hand after a certain date are to be returned to the mint for remelting.

The good faith of the Commission is evident from the fact that they have come to the American Numismatic Association for suggestions and advice, particularly as to selling methods that should protect the purchasers who buy these coins at a premium over face.

(Signed) MORITZ WORMSER,
President American Numismatic Association.

Some interesting history in connection with the first settlement of New Netherland is contained in a circular sent out by the commission, as follows:

Since the publication of an historical discussion of the date of the permanent settlement of New Netherland in our nineteenth annual report, interesting light has been thrown upon this important event by the publication of the journal of Jesse de Forest, who, on July 21, 1621, sent a petition to the Virginia Company for permission to send a colony to America. This journal and other valuable information are given in "A Walloon Family in America," by Mrs. Robert W. de Forest, who was an ancestor of Mr. Robert W. de Forest, of New York City, was a native of Avesnes. Three of his children, Isaac, Henry and Rachel, the last of whom married Jean Mousnier de la Montagne, were among the earliest European inhabitants of New York. In an article in the New York Evening Post of September 19, 1922, Mr. Robert W. de Forest says that Jesse de Forest's autograph petition of July 21, 1621, is still extant and that it is signed by 56 men, most of them heads of families, the whole number comprising 227 men, women and children. It was presented to the British Ambassador at The Hague, Sir Dudley Carlton, and transmitted to the British State Secretary. In it Jesse de Forest asked "whether it would please his Majesty to permit 50 or 60 families, as well Walloon as French, all of the reformed religion, to go and settle in Virginia, a country under his rule, and whether it would please him to undertake their protection and defence from and against all, and to maintain them in their religion." The intending colonists offered to provide one ship themselves if the king would provide another, as they might need to carry 300 persons, besides many head of cattle. They wanted the grant of a tract 16 miles in diameter where they could build a city, erect fortifications, elect a governor and magistrates, etc. But the directors of the Virginia Company did not view the petition favorably. They did not object to having 300 Walloons and French settle in Virginia, but they did not approve their settling down together in a single body. They wanted to have the proposing colonists placed in convenient numbers "in the principal Cities, Boroughs and Corporations in Virginia."

Then Jesse de Forest carried his petition to the "States of Holland and West Friesland," to whom it had been referred by the States General, and Jesse received an answer granting his request and authorizing "the said Jesse de Forest * * * to enroll for the colonies all families having the qualifications requisite for being of use and service to the country, the same to be transported to the West Indies." Mr. Robert W. de Forest, in his article which we are here summarizing only, points out that "the West Indies" was then a generic term applicable to all the Western Continent. The directors of the West India Company offered to take Jesse and some of the heads of families to the "Wild Coast" to select for themselves an advantageous site and prepare it for colonization before risking the lives of women and children. Ten men were selected for this purpose under the leadership of Jesse, of whom four were among the signers of the petition to the Virginia Company. They set sail on July 1, 1623, returning after

months of adventure and hardship. Jesse de Forest died on the Wild Coast before this expedition returned, and therefore was not himself a settler of New Netherland, but the project which he had set in motion eventually bore fruit.

PRESIDENT WORMSER COMMENTS ON COIN WEEK.

Reports received on Coin Week activities are far from complete, but we are fully warranted in saying that Coin Week has proved a huge success. Exhibitions and other numismatic activities have been held throughout the country through the various individuals and organizations affiliated with the A. N. A., and a brief summary of these activities appears elsewhere.

So far there has been no indication of any large increase in membership resulting from Coin Week, but a general interest seems to have been aroused with the public. Very excellent newspaper reports in the New York Times and Herald have produced inquiries, chiefly with a view to the sale of numismatic material from people throughout the country. But the one gratifying response to the exhibitions of Coin Week has been a manifestation among several progressive banks of an entirely new interest in the science of coins and money. No less than four institutions in Richmond, Va., Bridgeport, Conn., Hartford, Conn., and Northampton, Mass., have written to the President's office inquiring how they could arrange for numismatic exhibitions to be held in their own banks. Needless to say, the President immediately referred these banks to A. N. A. members in their respective localities. This certainly is as valuable an item of publicity as numismatics could well attain, and it shows that some banks at least fully appreciate the economic, commercial and historical value of our science.

Another point which Coin Week demonstrated was the very gratifying knowledge that our Association has built up a very efficient organization which fairly completely covers the entire extent of our country. The President wants to take this opportunity of expressing his appreciation and praises to all the officers, district secretaries, individual members and corporate members, clubs and societies, who have so heartily and enthusiastically cooperated in the work of Coin Week, showing our Association to have developed into a numismatic machine capable of well organized and successful activities for common numismatic purposes. Congratulations and thanks to everybody who lent a hand in this work are very much in order.

MORITZ WORMSER, President.

MEDALS FOR EDITORS OF THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Papal medals to signalize the second year of the pontificate of Pope Pius XI and to commemorate the tenth centenary of St. Thomas Aquinas, patron of Catholic schools, have been presented to the editors of the Catholic Encyclopedia, in Philadelphia.

A personal letter from Pope Pius XI, through his secretary, Right Rev. Giovanni Mercati, accompanied the medals. It follows:

"At an audience last evening our Holy Father Pius XI, referring to your letter, handed me five medals, one for each of the editors of the Encyclopedia, requesting me to express to them his thanks. 'I could have requested the Secretariat of State to acknowledge the letter,' he said, 'but I am retaining this scientific work for personal use, so as not to need to borrow it from the Apostolic Library.'

"I hope your reverence will gather from the above the wishes of His Holiness, which he expressed in better terms than I can command. Do as you think fit regarding the medals, especially that of the late editor-in-chief, Charles G. Hebermann, which His Holiness wishes to be given to the heirs as a remembrance."

The medals carry a bas-relief of Pope Pius XI. On the reverse side are reliefs of St. Thomas Aquinas in glory; Pope John XII, who canonized him; Pius V, who named him angelical doctor of the Church, and Leo XIII, who named him patron of Catholic schools. To the left are Dante and Beatrice, with the inscription: "Amid Alighieri's melodies, John XXII ranked him with the Saints A. D. 1323."

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath.

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.
All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.
THE NUMISMATIST will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.
Yearly Subscription, United States, \$2.00; Foreign, \$2.25. Trial Subscription, First Six Months, \$1.00.

Entered at the Post Office, Federalsburg, Md., as second-class matter (under the Act of March 3, 1879).

ADVERTISING RATES.

For One Issue, Cash with copy. Yearly, payable quarterly in advance. To insure prompt insertion of advertisement copy must be in by the **20th of the Month**. THE NUMISMATIST will not guarantee the appearance of the "ad" in current issue if copy is received later than this date.

	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page	\$.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
1/8 Page	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
1/4 Page	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
1/2 Page	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

OUR LINCOLN NUMBER.

Last month's issue of THE NUMISMATIST—the Lincoln Number—seems to have met with the hearty approval of our readers, if the congratulatory letters received during the past month are an indication of its reception. Not only did its size—160 pages—break all records in that respect, but advertising records were also shattered. The issue contained 17½ pages of paid advertising.

Another gratifying feature was that it was issued on time. This was due largely to the splendid cooperation all through the month of January of our printers, the J. W. Stowell Printing Company, of Federalsburg, Md. The entire issue was placed in the mails on February 2—just one day later than we had hoped, but several days earlier than was to be expected, considering the great amount of work on such a large issue.

A little figuring shows that the cost of each copy of the issue was approximately 50 cents. The price of extra copies was fixed at 50 cents during February, but in order that a little profit may be realized from the sale of such extra copies in future, the price after March 1 will be advanced to \$1, as announced in last month's issue.

It is more than probable that later on copies of this issue will sell for far more than \$1 at private sale, and we reserve the right at any time to further advance the price if the supply on hand warrants it. The business manager also feels warranted in limiting the sale of extra copies to two to each buyer. The Lincoln Number was issued for the benefit of collectors, and not for speculative purposes.

Below are expressions of appreciation of the Lincoln Number from interested readers, which are gratifying to the editor and business manager:

From Spokane, Wash.—Please send me two extra copies of the Lincoln issue. They will be bound and presented to our two high-school libraries.

From Baltimore, Md.—Congratulations. Just received the February issue and am greatly pleased with it, and am sure all the Lincolnites will be pleased.

From New York City.—I want to congratulate you on the very splendid manner in which the February issue has been published. Could not one number each year be devoted to some special historical event or personage?

From Northboro, Mass.—It is a corking fine number and you and your associates are to be congratulated for your good work.

From Cambridge, Ill.—The Lincoln number surely is fine and interesting.

From Jersey City, N. J.—The February issue is a "corker."

From St. Jacques, Quebec—My congratulations on the Lincoln number. It's fine.

From Long Island, N. Y.—Permit me to congratulate you upon the Lincoln number, which was a very fine one and ought to arouse much interest in every object pertaining to the great President.

From Metuchen, N. J.—May I add my congratulations to the many I know you have already received on that truly great issue, the Lincoln number, of *THE NUMISMATIST*. A splendid achievement that reflects great credit on everyone concerned.

From Ogden, Iowa—I want to congratulate you on the Lincoln number of *THE NUMISMATIST*. It is a wonderful number and worth the price of a whole year's subscription.

From Cleveland, Ohio—May I compliment you on the February issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*? The man must have a real love for his job to turn out anything like that.

From Hadley, Mass.—Congratulations on the Lincoln number of *THE NUMISMATIST*. You have done something very much worth while. It is something I have been looking forward to for years.

From New York City—The Lincoln number certainly was a great achievement.

From Indiana, Pa.—The February issue was a corker, and there is no doubt it will be consulted for many years to come in regard to Lincoln medals.

From Philadelphia, Pa.—The Lincoln number is a wonderful piece of work. I think all issues of *THE NUMISMATIST* are great, and I can hardly wait until it is time for a new issue.

WORK ON MEDALS AND TOKENS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Under the title of "Numismatics of Massachusetts" the Massachusetts Historical Society has recently published a valuable work. It was compiled by Malcolm Storer, M. D., curator of coins and medals of the society, as well as of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the Boston Medical Library, and a member of the A. N. A., the A. N. S. and the Boston Numismatic Society.

In his preface Dr. Storer says that the list is primarily a catalogue of the pieces relating to Massachusetts in the collection of the society, but also includes descriptions of other Massachusetts pieces, taken from many sources, and is, as far as he knows, the first attempt to collate them.

The arrangement of the list is by towns and cities, all issues, except personal medals, being included under these respective headings. A separate section is devoted to the personal medals. There is also a list of badges, a list of Bolen's productions and a list of Merriam's tokens. Thirty-eight full-page plates illustrate a number of the pieces, while the frontispiece is the Harvard University Medal, with profile of President Eliot. A very com-

plete index completes the work. It contains 293 pages, exclusive of plates and index. The publication committee is composed of Henry Cabot Lodge, Malcolm Storer, M. D., and Worthington Chauncey Ford. The Riverside Press of Cambridge is the printer, and it has produced a splendid piece of work from a typographical point of view.

In his preface Dr. Storer says: "So little work has been done towards collating the minor medals of the United States that a general effort to catalogue them would be of great value. This could in no way be better done than under the auspices of historical societies in the various States."

Collectors of the issues of the different States will heartily endorse Dr. Storer's suggestion. The cost of issuing such catalogues by individual collectors is prohibitive, and if lists of the minor medallic issues of the various States are ever to be made available for collectors it will have to be done through organizations of some kind. The Massachusetts Historical Society has shown the way, and its effort is a highly creditable one.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB ISSUES SALTUS MEDAL.

Desiring to honor and perpetuate the memory of its late member and well-beloved President, the New York Numismatic Club has prepared a beautiful portrait medal of Mr. J. Sanford Saltus.

Mr. Saltus was internationally known, and had as many friends in Europe as in America. His many deeds of kindness, his generosity and his gentleness of disposition so endeared him to all that it is highly fitting the memory of this unusual man be perpetuated in medallic form for preservation by all who knew and loved him.



This medal measures 37 mm. and was modeled by one of the Club members, Mr. J. M. Swanson. The reverse bears the New York Numismatic Club seal. The model for this medal was submitted to the jury of the National Sculpture Society and hung in the exhibition of that society in New York City during the summer of 1923.

The medals will be sold only by subscription, at the following prices, payable in advance: Bronze, \$2.50; silver, \$5; gold, \$35.

GUTTAG BROS. ISSUE PAMPHLET FOR COIN WEEK.

A pamphlet entitled "Coin Collecting" was issued for free distribution during Coin Week by Gutttag Bros., of New York City. The object was to give non-collectors or beginners some idea of the numismatic field and to point out a number of interesting series of coins. The pamphlet is by E. H. Adams. The subheadings include "America and South America," "Cents of the Confederation," "Tradesmen's Tokens," "Hard Times Tokens," "Latin-American Coins," "First Coins for America," "West Indian Cut Pieces," "Counterstamped Coins," "Fractional Paper Currency," "Wildcat Bank Notes," "Government Issues," "Medals" and "Numismatic Literature." Such literature as this is bound to have a good effect for numismatics, and more of it should be issued. If non-collectors could be made acquainted with the full depth and breadth of numismatics, and could learn that there are many interesting, but inexpensive, series of coins, medals and tokens to be had, the number of collectors would increase more rapidly.

TERCENTENNIAL MEDAL FOR ABO, FINLAND.

The tercentennial of the Court of Appeal, City of Abo, Finland, was celebrated by the striking of a commemorative medal, the obverse of which represents *Justitia* resting, holding a sword in her right hand and balancing a scale in her left hand, with inscription: "In Memoriam Trium Seculorum." In the exergue, "Praelatum Judicium Aboense Cudendum Curavit A. MCMXXIII." The inscription on the reverse reads: "Suprema Iustitia



Magni Ducatus Finlandiae Inaugurata A. MDCXXIII," and depicts the presentation by King Gustavus Adolphus of the certificate of incorporation of the city of Abo, Court of Appeal, 1623, to its first Judicial President, Count Nils Bjelke. Inside the rim appears the inscription, "Gustavus Adolphus Rex. Nils Bjelke Primus Iudicii." The continuity of this inscription is broken by the coat-of-arms of Finland. The medal is designed by Wikström.
J. deL.

NUMISMATIC ARTICLES IN BANKERS' MAGAZINE.

Two articles on numismatic subjects recently appeared in the Bankers' Equipment-Service Bulletin, Chicago, by Theo. J. Venn, A. N. A. member, of that city. "Coppers Worth Their Weight In Gold" was the title of an article in the December issue. In this article Mr. Venn illustrated and described a number of the rare colonial issues. In the January issue the article was entitled "Tracing the History of the U. S. Mint Over 130 Years." This was a review of the coinage of the large cents and half cents, dealing almost entirely with the early issues, and was also illustrated.

PUBLICITY FOR THE LINCOLN NUMBER.

The Utica (N. Y.) Observer-Dispatch of February 12 devotes a column to a review of the contents of the February issue of THE NUMISMATIST, giving in detail all the features of the Lincoln number. The article is by W. H. DeShon, A. N. A. member, of the staff of the Observer-Dispatch. Of the two issues of obsolete paper money of Utica described in the list, Mr. DeShon says: "Mr. Carpenter was City Treasurer at the time the note was issued, and his office was in the Peckham stove store, where he was employed. Mr. Vidvard was a wholesale liquor dealer at 29 and 31 John street."

A PAMPHLET ON SWEDISH COINS.

Attention of collectors of Swedish coins is directed to the advertisement in this issue, by Mr. Robert Robertson, of a pamphlet on Swedish coins by T. G. Appelgren. The pamphlet sells for a nominal sum and is a historic treatise on Swedish coins and the comparative values of the different denominations.

PRICES AT MEHL'S SALE OF DECEMBER 18, 1923.

Following are the prices realized on some of the lots at the sale of B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas, December 18, 1923:

27—U. S. \$10 gold, 1795, very fine	\$60.00
42—U. S. \$5 gold, 1795, fine	45.00
91—U. S. \$3 gold, 1873, very fine	56.00
103—U. S. \$2.50 gold, 1804, about fine	25.00
145—U. S. \$1 gold, 1864, very fine	12.00
146—U. S. \$1 gold, 1865, very fine	21.00
174—\$50, Augustus Humbert, date and legend on edge, strictly fine.	300.00
179—\$20, Clark, Gruber & Co., 1861, fine	190.00
180—\$10, Clark, Gruber & Co., 1860. Rev., Pike's Peak, Unc....	65.00
182—\$5, Mormon, 1849, Bishop's hat, very good	24.25
185—\$5, A. Bechtler, "Rutherford," extremely fine	22.00
292—U. S. silver dollar, 1836, 'C. Gobrecht' on base, proof	18.50
400—Fractional Currency, 15c. essay, Grant and Sherman	12.50
481—U. S. Pattern cent, 1855, A.-W. 201, proof	5.25
489—U. S. Pattern cent, 1862, A.-W. 361, about uncirculated....	7.35
522—U. S. gold proof set, 1860	125.00
523—U. S. gold proof set, 1862	105.00
524—U. S. gold proof set, 1874	106.00
533—U. S. \$10 gold, 1795, strictly fine	50.00
549—U. S. \$5 gold, 1806, extremely fine	17.50
596—U. S. \$3 gold, 1873, very fine	51.00
624—U. S. \$2.50 gold, 1853 D, very fine	12.00
661—U. S. \$1 gold, 1864, very fine	11.75
677—C. Bechtler \$5 (1834), very fine	23.00
678—A. Bechtler \$5, Rutherford, fine	22.75
681—Carolina \$2.50, strictly fine	55.00
682—Utah, \$2.50, Mormon, 1849, very fine	52.50
724—U. S. silver dollar, 1836, name on base, very fine	14.25
822—U. S. dime, 1796, very fine	7.85
843—U. S. cent, 1793, chain, "America," about fine	10.85
847—U. S. cent, 1793, Liberty cap, C. 12-L, good	11.25
866—U. S. half cent, 1796, with pole, good	16.00
874—U. S. half cent, 1831, original, proof	42.50
878—U. S. half cent, 1848, proof	42.00
880—Massachusetts Pine Tree shilling, C. 12-1, fine	16.60
924—Leshner dollar, 1900, first type, Z. 41, nearly unc.	36.00
962—Leshner dollar, type four, extremely fine	68.50
970—Leshner dollar, 1901, Z. 7, very fine	63.00
971—Leshner dollar, 1901, Z. 8, very fine	84.00
974—Leshner dollar, 1901, Z. 11, very fine	63.00
1011—Utah 1849, Mormon, \$5, fine for coin	20.00
1012—Utah 1850, Mormon, \$5, fine	32.00
1032—Lincoln Medal, 1862, silver, very good	100.00
1051—Bryan dollar, 1896, Tiffany, perfect	5.60
1053—Bryan dollar, 1900, Gorham, very fine	5.25
1076—Confederate half dollar, 1861, restrike, fine	15.25
1123—U. S. Assay bar, 1908	28.00
1236—England, Newark siege half crown, 1646, fine	11.50
1448—U. S. silver dollar, 1836, name on base, very fine	15.50
1606—U. S. Pattern cent (1850), A.-W. 121, silver, proof	10.50
1610—Washington cent, 1789, "General of the American Armies," extremely fine	13.00
2192—England, Cromwell crown, 1658, extremely fine	20.00
2659—Sweden, copper plate half daler, 1744, very fine	10.50

NORWAY WILL NOT REDEEM SILVER COINS.

The Norwegian Riksbank will not in the future redeem Norwegian subsidiary coins collected in Sweden, but will give interest-bearing notes redeemable in 1929.—(Free Trans. by J. deL.)

SHANGHAI'S NEW MINT.

The opening of the Shanghai Mint recently constructed depends upon China's ability to raise the \$2,500,000 needed for the installation of the machinery now held in bond, and for the initial operating capital. Already \$1,000,000 of this amount has been raised and the remainder is assured.

The program includes the abolition of the tael from the Chinese currency and the adoption of a uniform Chinese dollar, says the report. The Shanghai Mint is to be the central mint and responsible for the maintenance of its standards in the quality of coins minted. The standards set by this mint are to be followed by the other mints, and it is planned to replace the Mexican dollar, and later the other coins, with these standards so that gradually China will have in use Chinese and not foreign coins.

The central mint is to have a daily minimum capacity of 500,000 silver dollars and a maximum output of 1,000,000 silver dollars a day.—New York Times.

COINAGE FOR JANUARY, 1924.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during January, 1924, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 300,000.

Silver—Standard Dollars, 750,000; Quarter Dollars, 240,000; Dimes, 7,430,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 3,726,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 10,369,000.

Coinage executed for other Governments:

Peru—Silver, 1,300,000.

Nicaragua—Bronze, 700,000.

COINS FOUND FIFTY FEET UNDER GROUND.

"Sand hogs" working 80 feet under ground on the foundations of the New York Telephone Company building recently, in New York, unearthed several American coins dating back to the latter part of the eighteenth century. An official in charge of the work said 50 feet under ground the men found the hulk of an old vessel about the size of a modern canal boat.

While digging out the hulk the men found the coins, which were bronze or copper. One bears the word "Libertas" and is dated 1783. On the reverse side is the inscription "Constellatio Nova." Another coin found is dated 1780. Of the nine coins found no two are alike.—Press Clipping.

BILL TO AUTHORIZE COINAGE OF 2½-CENT PIECES.

Representative Wolff, of Missouri, has introduced a bill in the House authorizing the coinage of 2½-cent pieces. The bill provides for the striking of three varieties of the coin, in equal numbers, the varieties to consist of obverses bearing the portraits of Roosevelt, Harding and Wilson, with the dates, respectively, of their births and deaths, and the inscription "In God We Trust." On the reverse would be the inscriptions, "E Pluribus Unum," "United States of America" and the denomination of the coin.

EIGHT HUNDRED COINS IN MAYORESS' CHAIN.

The next Mayoress of Buckingham, England, will have presented to her a chain made from 800 threepenny pieces, which were paid as a fine of 10 imposed on Councillor Roper, who refused to accept the position of Mayor. Councillor Roper handed over these 800 small coins and will have them made into a chain for the future Mayoress.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$2.00 yearly, both payable January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to Be Admitted March 1, 1924.

- 2619 Clarence O. Manchester, Montville, Conn.
 2620 James C. Marsh, Box 55-A, R. F. D. 9, Springfield, Mo.
 2621 Henry N. Listerman, 1239 East Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 2622 William A. Kelly, 3 South Florida Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
 2623 Friedrich Bleibtreu, 17 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.
 2624 F. Ray Risdon, 342 North Main Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
 2625 E. W. McClintock, Box 509, Atlanta, Ga.
 2626 Maj. Edward Hoopes, 505 Real Estate Trust, Philadelphia, Penna.
 2627 C. A. Stewart, 119 Jerome Street, West Medford, Mass.
 2628 G. Grayson Reisch, Braymer, Mo.
 2629 F. J. Shorb, 313 West South Street, Barnesville, Ohio.
 2630 Frank Brown, 215 Beacon Street, Worcester, Mass.
 2631 E. L. Bangs, 16 Rueckert Avenue, Hamilton, Baltimore, Md.
 2632 John J. Hetzel, 2126 American Avenue, Long Beach, Calif.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to February 15, 1924. If no objections are received prior to April 1, 1924, the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the April issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
A. A. Sampliner (General), Box 205, Peoria, Ill.	Farran Zerbe Harry T. Wilson
Vivian M. Carkeek (General and Commemorative), 2211 Calhoun Street, Seattle, Wash.	Edward Fliedner Harry T. Wilson
Michael Boyle, 239 Centre Street, Dorchester, Mass.	F. H. Shumway Moritz Wormser
I. M. Lake (General), Clark's Hill, Ind.	M. Sorensen Harry T. Wilson
Lionello Perera, 63 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.	Julius Gutttag Robert Robertson
G. K. Kutukian (Greek and Roman), 1669 West Philadelphia Avenue, Detroit, Mich.	E. A. Hoare Harry T. Wilson
B. Turabian (Greek and Roman), 1669 West Philadelphia Avenue, Detroit, Mich.	E. A. Hoare Harry T. Wilson
Rev. John Suchos (Polish Coins), Main Street, Eynon, Pa.	Julius Gutttag Robert Robertson
Isaac Bartlett (General), 11705 Shadeland Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.	Charles H. Fisher Miss Leona Touschner
Robert Meinhoff, 94 North 16th Street, Portland, Ore.	George A. Pipes Harry T. Wilson
Lloyd V. Briggs, Jr., 64 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.	Julius Gutttag Robert Robertson
Arthur McAleenan (American), 194 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Alfred Chitty (Australia, Great Britain and Colonies), Ewelme, Turner St., So. Camberwell, Melbourne, Australia.	Moritz Wormser F. G. Duffield
Lewis R. Judson (U. S. Gold), Timken Detroit Axle Co., Detroit, Mich.	Howard Hudson, Jr. Harry T. Wilson
Leo Hamburger, Scheffelstrasse 24, Frankfurt-A.-M., Germany	F. G. Duffield Harry T. Wilson
Boyd Francis Kyner (U. S. Coins), Wilson, Kansas	W. H. Wilkinson Harry T. Wilson
Fred W. Homann (General), 3832 Rohns Avenue, Detroit, Mich.	Julius Gutttag Harry T. Wilson
J. P. Proctor (Greek and Roman), 2901 Jule Street, St. Joseph, Mo.	Julius Gutttag Robert Robertson

Richard A. Mason,	Julius Guttag
Central Square, Chatham, N. Y.	Robert Robertson
Dan B. Miner (U. S. Coins, Pioneer, H. T. T., Colonials),	Farran Zerbe
1112 Story Building, Los Angeles, Cal.	Harry T. Wilson

Life Membership.

Alfred F. Lichtenstein, New York City. Admitted to life membership February 5, 1924. Certificate No. 16.

Changes of Address.

J. C. Marsh, from 228 South Main Street, Mountain Grove, Mo., to Box 55A, R. F. D. 9, Springfield, Mo.

Ferris P. Merritt, from 4 East 36th Street, New York, N. Y., to Suite 1008, 25 West 43rd Street, New York, N. Y.

Miss Viola Ellen Orr, from 71 East 55th Street, New York, N. Y., to Suite 1018, 25 West 43rd Street, New York, N. Y.

L. C. Gulley, from Leileihua, Oahu, Hawaii, to Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

Frank T. Savage, from 26 Dunbar Street, Rochester, N. Y., to 167 Salina Street, Rochester, N. Y.

W. H. Cramer, from 206 Mayflower Street, Pittsburgh, Penna., to 123 Flavel Street, E. E., Pittsburgh, Penna.

O. L. Cramer, from 550 East Queen Street, Chambersburg, Penna., to 123 Flavel Street, E. E., Pittsburgh, Penna.

George E. Franklin, from Lyells, Virginia, to Threeway, Virginia.

George E. Bates, from 1113 University Ave., Columbia, Mo., to 4 Story Street, Cambridge, Mass.

George E. Baldwin, from Box 324, Middleboro, Mass., to 420 Main Street, Melrose, Mass.

E. C. Kohler, from 113 Pleasant Street, Holyoke, Mass., to 199 Franklin Street, Holyoke, Mass.

John C. Sjodin, from 1274 Florence Street, Galesburg, Ill., to 178 Olive Street, Galesburg, Ill.

D. O. Wederbrook, from 7209 Dorset Ave., University City, Mo., to Box 120D, R. R. 2, Clayton, Mo.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

535 North Sawyer Ave., Chicago, Ill.

To the Members of the American Numismatic Association:

I wish to thank the members who have been exceptionally prompt in making their remittances this year. And to those who are a trifle forgetful I herewith thank in advance if they would kindly remit in the very near future so that I may have a clean slate. "Eventually, Why not now?"

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

CLEVELAND CONVENTION DATE, AUGUST 23 TO 28, 1924.

The Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association for 1924 will be held in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, from August 23 to 28, upon the invitation received from the Western Reserve Numismatic Club of Cleveland. We are assured by the committee that the hotel rates will be reasonable. Cleveland being so centrally located, this year's convention should be a record breaker. All our members should plan their vacation this year so as to be able to attend. There will be a large exhibit, rich in numismatic material, which will be a treat to even the old-timers.

So, do not forget the date—August 23 to 28, 1924.

H. H. YAWGER,

Chairman Board of Governors.

Indiana, Pa., February 21, 1924.

CLEVELAND, THE CONVENTION CITY.

An aggressive civic step which has attracted world-wide attention to Cleveland is the group plan for public buildings. A "T" shaped tract of land approximating 104 acres in the heart of the city, and known as the "Mall," will ultimately contain all of Cleveland's municipal buildings. The Federal Building, costing \$3,870,000; the Cuyahoga County Courthouse, costing \$4,500,000, and the City Hall, costing \$3,330,000, are already occupied. Appropriations are outstanding for a public library and a Criminal Court building upon the "Mall." The completed project will represent an outlay in excess of \$35,000,000.

The Public Hall, opened in the Spring of 1922, also located on the "Mall," constitutes another unit of the group plan. Its auditorium accommodates 12,500 persons, while upwards of 70,000 square feet of floor space is available for exhibits. The acoustics of this mammoth auditorium have proven ideal. Exhibit engineers have proclaimed its exhibit facilities to be the finest and most serviceable of any similar building in the United States.



Public Square, looking east up Superior and Euclid Avenues.

Few cities have been so favored by gifts from their own citizens. The park system, which has hardly a rival in America for extent and for the variety of its natural beauty and attractions, is the outgrowth of notable giving by Cleveland men.

Parks and boulevards extend in a great chain around the larger part of the city, lacking only a few connecting links to make a complete girdle of green in summer. Gordon Park and Edgewater Park, the latter on the West Side, as the great section west of the Cuyahoga River is called, reserve for the people forever two miles on the lake front and provide bathing beaches, boating facilities and playgrounds swept by cool breezes in summer. There are nine parks with from 85 acres to nearly 300 each, and the park system includes numerous smaller parks and many miles of boulevards. Deep ravines, natural waterfalls, fine old forest groves, pretty streams and the shore of a great lake combine to give these pleasure grounds rare charms for lovers of nature.

Many resorts outside of the city, especially along the shore of Lake Erie, add to the warm weather attractions of Cleveland. Seven lines of inter-urban railroads spread like a fan from the center of the city and afford easy access to numerous pretty towns, lake and river outing places.

HOTEL HEADQUARTERS FOR CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

Mr. Chas. H. Fisher, chairman of the committee of arrangements of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club for the coming A. N. A. convention in that city, announces that the Hollenden Hotel has been selected as headquarters. Rates, etc., will be announced as soon as arrangements are completed.

Obituary.

LYMAN HAYNES LOW.

Lyman Haynes Low, numismatist, dealer and cataloguer, died at his home, 28 Clinton Place, New Rochelle, N. Y., on February 10, 1924, aged 79 years.

Mr. Low was a descendant of an old New England family. He was born in Boston. His parents were Capt. Francis Low and Reliance Cobb Burrill Low. He was a direct descendant of John Low, who served as Vice-Admiral with Admiral Winthrop on the ship which carried Governor Bradford to England in 1632. Mr. Low's wife, who was Miss Ella Mordaunt Peshine, died about five years ago. Her death was a severe blow to him, from which he never fully recovered.

Mr. Low's interest in coins dates from his boyhood days. There was an interruption in his collecting during the Civil War, during which he served as a member of Company B, Thirteenth Massachusetts Volunteers. After the war he returned to Boston, but went to New York in 1870. He later became connected with the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, as manager, at 178 Fulton street, and remained with that firm until 1896. In that year he went in business for himself as a dealer and cataloguer, in which he remained until his death. In 1911 he moved to New Rochelle, N. Y., from which place he conducted his business, though for several years after his removal he held his auction sales in New York City. His later sales were held in New Rochelle.

During his career as a cataloguer and selling coins at public auction he held 211 sales, his last one being held December 1, 1923, Part I of the J. Coolidge Hills collection. Before his death he had catalogued Part II of this collection. His sales, particularly in the earlier years of his career, included many noted collections.

With William T. R. Marvin, of Boston, he edited the American Journal of Numismatics, the publication of the American Numismatic Society, for 15 years. In addition, he was the author of several monographs, perhaps the best known of which is his work on Hard Times Tokens. With this work his name is inseparably linked. Many of the pieces in this list had their origin in New England, and it was a pleasure to Mr. Low to accumulate data on the business careers of the parties who issued them. Well informed on all branches of numismatics, he took special interest in all issues of tokens and store cards. The second edition of "Hard Times Tokens" appeared in 1899, followed by a supplement in 1906, which is the standard list today of these issues. Not a little of the popularity this series enjoys, as well as the high prices some of the rarer ones command, is due to this work of Mr. Low.

During his career he made several trips to Europe to visit dealers in London, Brussels, Berlin and other numismatic centers.

Mr. Low has been a member of the American Numismatic Association since its organization. He was also a member of the American Numismatic Society, the New York Numismatic Club and other numismatic organizations, both in the United States and Europe.

The early days in the collecting life of such a prominent figure in the numismatic world as Mr. Low will be of interest to all, and we reprint here

a part of his address at the Philadelphia Convention of the American Numismatic Association, held in 1908:

"Coins first attracted my attention in 1856. The fever continued possibly for a year, and then other subjects engrossed me, doubtless from lack of congenial companionship, for I knew but one collector, and it was he who inspired me. I had not then learned of a dealer, though Henry Cook of Boston—my native place—was engaged in the business, at that time. The summit of joy was reached, and my eldorado found at the toll-house on the Boston side of Chelsea Ferry, where I made weekly visits on Saturday afternoons, and looked over a box of odd pieces. It was the custom of the tollman to accept anything having the semblance of a coin. If it proved to be something else than a piece of U. S. mintage, it was thrown into this box. But nothing of special importance was ever secured, for my knowledge was limited, and my pocketbook small. My recollections are that Connecticut Cents, Hard Times Tokens, and an occasional store card composed the bulk of my treasures. It seems worthy of comment that I never found a half cent in any of the claims I prospected. It is certain at that period none were in circulation in Massachusetts. When the Civil War came on, I took my collection to a State street broker and sold it for \$5.00. I have never forgotten my first small accumulation.

"During the Civil War more important matters demanded my time, and in the years which followed, until 1878, the subject was dormant. In that year, when a commercial traveler, I was sojourning in the West, on the Mississippi, just below St. Paul. Many foreign copper and silver coins were in circulation in that community, and I soon found myself making a collection of the various kinds I met with. By this means I became acquainted with three collectors in the town, and their hoards were sufficient to rekindle the flame of 20 years previous. My ardor was thoroughly aroused, and the interest I took was intense! I dreamed and talked of coins incessantly; but I soon became rational, and launched into the subject in sober earnest. Almost immediately I began to sell as well as purchase. The captures, whether of pieces or of customers, were not large or important. In the fall of 1879, after returning to New York from one of my trips, I passed the old store of Bangs & Co., on Broadway, opposite Astor Place, and read the bulletin at the door, 'Coin Sale To-day.' A few brisk steps took me up to the spacious rooms, where the coins of the late Theodore Riley were displayed on those long, flannel-covered tables, which some of you perhaps remember. I attended the sale that afternoon, and most of those that followed, whenever I was able to do so.

"In 1883 I made the dealing in coins my exclusive business, beginning at 338 Broadway. When I offered my collection, numbering some 15,000 pieces, to buyers, it was chiefly composed of copper coins. My career since that time is fairly recorded in the catalogues of my public sales, the first being that of the late Alexander Balmanno of Brooklyn. So much for my early reminiscences; of later days I need not enlarge in this company."

THOMAS HEDLEY.

Thomas Hedley, one of the oldest members of the A. N. A., died at his home in Hamilton, Ontario, on February 3, 1924. Interment was in Hamilton Cemetery on February 6.

Mr. Hedley was born in England 82 years ago, but had been a resident of Hamilton for 60 years. He was a keen student of coins, his chief interest being in the Irish and Canadian series, of which he owned a very fine collection. He was never happier than when imparting to brother collectors some of the knowledge he had acquired by long years of study of these coins. A fine gentleman of the old school, who will be sadly missed by those who knew him, for to all who knew him he was a friend.

J. A. W.

GEORGE J. SCHWARTZ.

George J. Schwartz, of Wooster, Ohio, died at his home in that city on February 15, aged 75 years. He had been a member of the A. N. A. for

many years and attended the Columbus (Ohio) convention in 1907. In addition to his interest in numismatics he was an authority on bird life and was curator of the Wooster Museum. He was formerly a trustee of Wooster College.

HERBERT L. DOANE.

Report of the death of Herbert L. Doane, of Truro, Nova Scotia, on January 21, 1924, has been received at the office of the General Secretary. He had been in failing health for several months. He had been a member of the A. N. A. for many years and served as District Secretary for one of the Canadian districts for some time.

DEATHS OF A. N. A. MEMBERS AND NUMISMATISTS REPORTED.

On January 11, 1924, Mr. James Belmonte, the well-known numismatist and member of the firm of Adolph Hess Nachfolger, of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, since 1885, passed away, aged 69 years. All the older generation of numismatists will hear of this loss to the science of numismatics with great regret.

CHAPMAN—SPRANKLE.

Married—On Saturday, February 16, 1924, at the Memorial Church of St. Paul, Overbrook, Philadelphia, Joseph Zane Collings Chapman and Miss Annette Colburn Sprankle, of Merion, Pa. Mr. Chapman is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chapman.

IMPORTANT NUMISMATIC DISCOVERY.

The following letter, which has been received by the editor, tells its own story:

"Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 31, 1923.

"Dear Mr. Editor—For some time I have noticed the arguments in *THE NUMISMATIST* between Mr. Alden Scott Boyer and Mr. Charlie Markus about "Is it not or is an obolus of Lampsacus of Mysia an is?" The argument got the coin collectors on the Coast going also and all are looking for traces



of oboluses, so I went to my treasure cave and dug up an old chest left me by my great-granduncle. Among the coins and curios of which this chest was full I discovered an obolus, which I am sending to you and which kills the argument, as now it shows there is. I remember now as I look on this obolus that my great-granduncle told me about his travels in the Land of the Dog-Faced Men, where he picked up this obolus. These dog-faced

people were well educated and artistically inclined, and this kingdom of Mysia was then ruled by King Swat, whose picture is on this obolus. I notice his name over his head and his motto underneath, "Tenax et Fidelis," which I looked up and find it means "Firm and Faithful." This obolus looks like a dog-gone good coin, don't it? And may I suggest you ought to put a cut of it in *THE NUMISMATIST*, so the argument will be stopped, as we now know there is an obolus, and this whopper of an obolus could go to the A. N. A. collection.

"Yours for settling arguments,
"LOUIS KRONMAN."

"224 West First street."

After careful inspection under a powerful glass we have no hesitancy in saying we believe the piece is just what it is intended to be. It is true it measures nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, which is considerably larger than the standard size. But the thickness, Ah! the thickness— $\frac{1}{4}$ inch—corresponds closely to that of oboli of unquestioned standing. The metal is very dark bronze, while ordinarily oboli were struck in silver. The piece is also uniface and there are no indications of the punch mark on the reverse. The lettering on this piece is incuse and regularly formed, while Mysian oboli are said to be without inscription. Coins of Lampsacus we have seen have the winged sea horse as a design, while the piece under dissection has the head of a canine.

But these trifling irregularities count for little. The piece says on its face that it is an obolus of Lampsacus of Mysia, and that's what it is. The docile and affectionate expression on the face of King Swat confirms Mr. Kronman's statement that the Mysians were an educated and artistic lot of people, and we congratulate him on his find. We forget whether it is Mr. Boyer or Mr. Markus that loses out on this discovery. Whoever it is, we hope he will have a box of cigars for all hands at the Cleveland Convention.

LATER.—Since the above was put in type we have given this obolus another careful examination and find underneath the effigy of King Swat, in very small letters, "Louis Kronman, L. A., Cal." This proves that it is a modern imposition and shows how easy it is to err in separating the sheep from the goats. (Nevertheless, we hope the box of cigars will make its appearance at Cleveland.)

PRESTON C. POND TALKS "COINS" TO KIWANIANs.

At the weekly luncheon of the Chicopee (Mass.) Kiwanis Club the members were entertained by Preston C. Pond, ex-President of the Springfield Coin Club and a member of the A. N. A., who gave an informal talk on "Coin Collecting." He traced the history of currency, telling why coins were chosen as a medium of exchange. He also exhibited portions of his collection, and presented each member of the club with a 1000-mark note. His exhibit included a number of rarities in United States coins.

Signed checks by Chicopee men of prominence in the past, together with photographs of them, attracted much attention. Mr. Pond also showed State banknotes of the old Cabot Bank.

NEW GERMAN NUMISMATIC PUBLICATION.

We are in receipt of No. 1, Volume I, of "Mitteilungen für Münzsammler," issued January, 1924, which seems to be a continuation of similar German numismatic periodicals whose absence we have noted with great regret for several years. This periodical, in its headlines, is described as containing reports of the Numismatic Societies of Frankfurt, Karlsruhe, Westphalia, Wiesbaden-Mayence and of Württemberg, indicating the gratifying interest in social and scientific numismatic activities at these foreign centers. The magazine also conveys the very regrettable news of the death of Mr. Paul Joseph of Frankfurt-a-Main, Germany, in the 75th year of his life, who has been a prominent writer and scientific investigator of numismatic subjects and whose name is undoubtedly familiar to some of our readers.

Coin Week Activities.

Whatever the results of Coin Week may be in substantial benefits to numismatics as a field of study and to the numismatic organizations that participated in it, there is no doubt it was a great success. It was arranged somewhat hurriedly for a nation-wide proposition, but the suggestion for such a week seemed to meet with the approval of local numismatic societies and individuals throughout the country, and cooperation all along the line enabled those directing it to make it successful. The idea of "Coin Week" originated with and was proposed by Mr. Julius Guttag, of New York City, a member of the Board of Governors of the A. N. A., who lent his whole-hearted support to the movement.

The matter was presented to President Wormser of the A. N. A., who never misses an opportunity to boost numismatics and the A. N. A., and it looked good to him. All that was necessary to make it successful, it seemed to him, was to arouse the membership of the A. N. A. and other numismatic organizations to the possibilities of such a week. He knew that most of the men whose assistance and influence were necessary were busy men and that it would require considerable persuasion to enlist their aid. Just how he accomplished it has not been made public. But he got it.

Only those who have taken part in similar exhibits of numismatic material know the great amount of work involved in them. The exhibits at A. N. A. conventions have been regarded as involving a great amount of time and trouble for those taking part in them. But these are comparatively easy propositions compared to those necessary for an affair like Coin Week. At conventions, locations and showcases are provided, and the installation and removal of exhibits constitute the only outlay of effort. With preparations for Coin Week it was very different. This involved displays in many cities and towns, many of them hundreds of miles away from the directing head. The selection of suitable places for exhibits had to be left to those in charge locally, as well as the selection of material and methods. Nevertheless, the combined effort and time was enormous, and all those taking part deserve the thanks of every member of a numismatic organization and everyone interested in the subject.

The exhibits were held during the week of February 9 to 16—some of them during the entire week, others for a shorter time. Detailed reports of only a few of the exhibits had reached us when this issue went to press. In some cases reports are included in the minutes of club meetings given elsewhere in this issue. Reports from other localities are given below.

Returns indicate that Coin Week was observed in between 40 and 50 cities and towns throughout the country. An up-to-date feature reported was the broadcasting by radio of numismatic talks from Newark, N. J., Oakland, Cal., and State College, New Mexico.

In New York City.

The American Numismatic Society, Broadway at 156th street, had a special exhibit, arranged by Curator Howland Wood. It was comprehensive and showed the art of coinage from its inception to the present day.

Other exhibits were in the lobby of the Chatham and Phenix Bank, 149 Broadway, and in its five branches, Broadway and Howard street, Broadway and Eighteenth street, Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth street, Third Avenue and Fifty-seventh street and Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

One of the interesting things in the exhibit at the Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth street branch was a trial piece of the proposed President Coolidge medal which the United States Mint is preparing to issue in the near future. In the same case was a collection of the medals issued in this country and abroad in honor of Jenny Lind.

There were also several notes of the Manhattan Company of that city, issued in 1814 and 1815, one being for \$3. Others were issued by the Merchants' Bank and Phenix Bank and by many Western banks. Of peculiar interest were two 15-cent scrip pieces issued by the restaurateur, Charles Delmonico, one bearing the date 1867, from the famous downtown restaurant at 2 South William street and the other bearing the address of his Chambers street house, near Broadway.

One case was devoted to early Greek and Roman coinage.

In the exhibition at Third Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street was a display of the different metals used in the coining art in North America and a collection of old siege and necessity money issued in Sweden. At the 125th Street branch bank was a collection of Victory medals and World War decorations. In the main bank building at 149 Broadway were a lot of checks bearing names of famous Americans, including James Fenimore Cooper and Theodore Roosevelt. There was also an interesting lot of South American gold coins and Civil War money, including many of the tradesmen's tokens issued to supply the need for one-cent pieces.

At Northampton, Mass.

In one of the windows of the Hampshire Trust Company, Northampton, Mass., was displayed a collection of Lincoln medals, buttons and pictures, including an "original Brady" of Lincoln, all the property of Mr. John E. Morse, of Hadley, Mass. Mr. Morse also made exhibits of McKinley and Washington medals and tokens in Northampton on the anniversaries of the birth of these noted Americans.

At West Point, Va.

A collection of all the United States commemorative coins of the United States was made by William F. Miller at the State Bank of West Point, West Point, Va.

At Spokane, Wash.

In addition to the permanent collection at the Spokane Public Museum, Messrs. O. P. Eklund and Alexander McKenzie made a special exhibit of coins filling five large showcases. Mr. Eklund showed copper coins, of which, it is said, he has one of the largest and most valuable collections in the West, and Mr. McKenzie exhibited a variety of silver coins.

At Ogden, Iowa.

The exhibit at Ogden, Iowa, was at the City State Bank, and comprised selections from the collection of Mr. William M. Rosen, president of the bank, a member of the A. N. A. The exhibit was on display throughout the week, and was made up largely of coins, medals and paper money pertaining to Lincoln. It included specimens of gold, silver, copper and nickel coins struck by the United States Mint during the years of 1860 to 1865, and samples of many medals struck off since the end of the Civil War to commemorate Abraham Lincoln, and specimens of United States fractional currency and of the currency of the Confederate States, in use at that time. Civil War Tokens also had a section of the exhibit. A number of "shin-plasters," "wildcat" bank currency and many of the other forms of money in use sixty or more years ago were shown. Of interest also were a number of original copies of newspapers of the Lincoln Administration period, with their reports of Civil War battles, of the actions of Congress and of the other burning issues of that period.

At Lewisburg, Ohio.

Under the direction of Mr. Waldo C. Moore, exhibits were made in three different places. In the lobby of the People's Banking Company, with which Mr. Moore is connected, there was a case of Lincolniana, a frame of Uncle Sam's commemorative coins, four large wall cases of Lincolniana, broken bank bills, etc.

At the Moore Studio there was exhibited a number of medals of each of the following celebrities: Washington, Lincoln, Harding, Grant, Hayes, William Henry Harrison, Garfield, Bryan, McKinley, etc.

At the Knapke Gallery five frames of coins were displayed, embracing the early cents, the small cents, some foreign coins and other miscellaneous items.

Other exhibits and publicity work arranged for, but from which no details have yet been received, include the following:

Rochester, N. Y.—Exhibits in four store windows on Main street under the supervision of Mr. Paul Lange, Secretary Rochester Numismatic Club.

San Francisco and Oakland, Cal.—Posters re Coin Week sent to 100 banks in San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda, also to museums, public libraries, the Mint and various brokers. Bulletin sent to all principal newspapers and magazines in Pacific Coast States. Radio broadcasting February 9th from KGO Station at Oakland. Members of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society to make exhibits in various banks. Mayor will make proclamation. Supervised by Charles B. Turrill, President of the P. C. N. S., and Harvey L. Hansen.

Chicago, Ill.—Small exhibits in branch libraries in Chicago and suburbs. Also in Chicago Historical Society and some high schools. Numismatic talks before history classes in largest boys' High School. Publicity in Chicago Tribune and other papers. Under the supervision of R. E. Davis, Secretary Chicago Coin Club.

Davenport, Iowa—Exhibition conducted by Charles Markus at Union-Davenport Savings Bank.

Las Cruces, N. M.—Publicity in four papers in New Mexico and two papers in Texas. Also radio broadcasting from Station KOB at State College, N. M. All secured by Mr. L. A. Cardwell.

Jersey City, N. J.—George H. Blake in charge of exhibition at Public Library.

Newark, N. J.—Radio broadcasting by J. M. Swanson on February 11, at 7.20 P. M.

Hawthorne, N. J.—R. C. Hartman exhibiting in bank in Hawthorne.

Reno, Nev.—C. O. Herz conducting membership drive.

Los Angeles, Cal.—J. Milnor Brown and D. L. Angell exhibiting in bank window.

Cleveland, Ohio—Numismatic exhibits at the following banks under the supervision of Mr. C. H. Fisher, secretary Western Reserve Numismatic Club, M. Marcuson and other members: Pearl Street Savings and Trust Co., Clark Avenue branch; Commonwealth Savings and Trust Co., main office; Guardian Savings and Trust Co., main office; Guardian Savings and Trust Co., East 46th Street branch; First Trust Office of the Union Trust Co.; Midland National Bank; also publicity in newspapers.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—J. A. Montgomery exhibiting at store at 879 Flatbush avenue.

Atlanta, Ga.—J. J. Gonzales addressing Daughters of American Revolution.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa—M. Sorensen taking charge of press notices in newspapers.

Lee, Mass.—Carl Wurtzbach taking charge of press notices in newspapers.

Omaha, Neb.—Nelson T. Thorson exhibiting at Peters National Bank.

Through the firm of Gutttag Bros. reports were received of other exhibitions by A. N. A. members, as follows: C. E. Briggs, Lisbon, Iowa; John D. Nichols, Canton, Mo.; R. L. Youngblood, Waxachachie, Tex.; L. S. Moore, Commerce, Tex., and W. B. Speer, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Exhibits by non-members of the A. N. A. were made at Helena, Mo.; Danbury, N. C.; Frostburg, Md.; Benedict, Neb.; Eynon, Pa.; Columbus, Ind.; Zanesville, Ohio; Galesburg, Ill., and Jamestown, N. Y.

Other exhibitions and activities were promised by the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society, A. C. Gies, Secretary, and by John H. Snow, District Secretary for Missouri, and by District Secretary Leonard Kusterer of Bridgeport, Conn.

FRANCE OFFERS HONOR MEDALS TO PEASANTS.

The Government announcement that it would decorate with the Order of Agricultural Merit, disrespectfully referred to as "the leek," the heads of all families which could produce documentary evidence of having farmed the same land continuously for at least three centuries, has brought to the front no less than 750 families with the necessary qualifications. Decorations will be posted in an early issue of the "Journal Officiel." The record is held by the La Fargues of Coutie, near Molières. This family has lived on its present estate since the year 772, in the time of Charlemagne.

American Numismatic Society.

PROCEEDINGS OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The sixty-sixth annual meeting of the American Numismatic Society was held at the Museum of the Society on January 12th, 1924, Acting President John Reilly, Jr., taking the chair.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was, on motion, omitted.

Mr. Reilly read a cablegram from President Newell from Cairo:

"Best Greetings to Officers, Staff and Assembled Members at Annual Meeting."

He also expressed appreciation of the response there had been with regard to the suggestion for Christmas gifts, and the spirit in which they had been proffered.

Report of the Secretary.

The chronicle for the year 1923 has not very many outstanding events to record. The chief, of course, was the exhibition of the National Sculpture Society. Advantage was taken of this occasion to make the fifth award of the Saltus Medal one in which the National Sculpture Society should participate, and a reception was held in our Museum when this medal was presented to Mr. Hermon A. MacNeil. Because of preparations for this exhibition, the spring meeting of our Society was omitted. There have been no evening meetings during the year.

The leave granted to your Secretary terminated July 1st. During my absence the work was carried on by Mr. Wood as Acting Secretary; and owing to his initiative the roll of our Associates was greatly strengthened, nearly fifty members having been added in this time.

There was also prepared and sent out by him a card asking information regarding the special activities of our members, and the responses received provide material which promises to be of great value in further serving our members.

Some of the storage problems of our building have been very happily solved by the turning over to the Society of the vault between our building and that of the National Academy of Arts and Letters, and the construction of a connection to it from our basement floor. This provides a chamber 51 feet long by 38 feet wide and about 12 feet high, and has enabled us to transfer considerable material which was sadly crowding our basement. Those persons who have not examined this vault will have an opportunity for doing so after this meeting. Mr. Huntington's generosity is very greatly appreciated.

The record of our present enrollment is appended.

The loss by death during the present year is as follows:

Honorary Fellow, Ernest Babelon.

Corresponding Member, Louis Meridith Howland.

Life Fellows, Charles F. Frothingham, George J. Gould.

Associates, Dr. George M. Houghton, Mrs. Theodore T. Peters, F. R. Kaldenberg, Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson, L. E. Bruun, Mrs. M. E. Wright, John Eisele.

Honorary Fellows	25	
Corresponding Members	43	
Fellows—Life, 101; Annual, 43	144	
Associates—Life, 27; Annual, 379	406	618

Elections—56 Associates.

Reinstatements—4 Associates.

Resignations—15 Associates.

Dropped—1 Corresponding, 1 Fellow, 1 Associate.

Deaths—1 Honorary, 1 Corresponding, 2 Life Fellows, 7 Associates.

Two Associates are to be elected on January 11th, but are not included in the above.

SYDNEY P. NOE, Secretary.

Report of the Treasurer.

Permanent Fund investments, par value	\$228,277.70
Receipts—Interest from above and from bank balance	\$ 9,156.45
Annual dues	2,564.87
Donations	1,915.00
From Numismatic Notes and Monograph Fund	2,455.00
Receipts, 1923	\$16,091.32
Balance, December 31, 1923	\$ 859.04
Total receipts	\$16,950.36
Expenditures—Salaries, supplies, fuel, repairs, postage, sundries	\$17,239.63
Deficit	\$ 289.27
Paid Journal Fund from 1922 balance	\$ 572.24
Deficit, December 31, 1923	\$ 861.51

	Bal. Dec. 31, 1923.	Receipts.	Disbursed.	Bal. Dec. 31, 1923.
Library	\$ 254.92	\$ 194.62	\$ 384.88	\$ 64.66
American Journal of Numismatics	*572.24	976.24	542.63	*138.63
Numismatic Notes and Monographs	2,761.62	5,217.41	6,688.63	1,290.40
Publication of Medals	2,852.67	242.92	159.77	2,935.82
Avery Fund	72.76	477.49	414.31	135.94
Groh Memorial Fund	75.99	68.40	136.36	8.03
Purchase of Medals by American Artists	173.52	1.24	105.00	69.76
J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund	434.15	264.96	139.80	559.31
Five-Year Fund	436.36	—	200.00	236.36
Transit Account	15.56	2,148.39	2,256.01	*92.06
Sculpture Exhibition	*143.75	—	1,725.00	*1,868.75
Totals for Special Funds	\$6,361.56	\$9,591.67	\$12,752.39	\$3,200.84
Summary of General Funds	\$ 859.04	\$16,091.32	\$17,811.87	*\$ 861.51

*Deficit.

Report of the Curator.

The exhibition of United States coins and medals, which had been on view since August 25th, 1922, closed on March 4th, and the building was then prepared for the medal exhibition of the National Sculpture Society, which was formally opened on April 12th, and which closed on July 31st. Over 19,000 visitors took this opportunity of seeing the display of modern medals by contemporary American artists.

The present exhibition opened on November 10th, the date of the Fall meeting, and is an educational and miscellaneous display, planned to illustrate the whole field of coinage, both for the student and the general public. Not only is the progress of coinage shown but various interesting phases of numismatics are illustrated, such as large coins, bracteates, siege money, odd shapes, primitive money and barter, modern post-war pieces, as well as coin substitutes.

The Society is again displaying the new accessions. This custom was discontinued for several years on account of special exhibitions devoted to one subject.

During the past summer the wall cases have been changed to a certain extent, and the swing cases, containing the decorations, have been increased from 24 to 40. The whole series of decorations has been entirely rearranged, and nearly 700 new specimens have been added.

Our accessions for the past year, in point of value and interest, have more than held their own with previous years, though in point of numbers they have fallen several thousand short of the last two years.

The bequest of the late Rev. James B. Nies was received a few months ago, and consisted of approximately two thousand pieces.

From Mrs. Harriet Weil, in memory of Mr. M. H. Lehman, we received about 400 coins and medals.

The Society purchased the Walter C. Wyman Collection of Indian Peace Medals, consisting of twenty-three pieces. Forty-seven members helped to defray the cost of this collection.

Mr. Sydney P. Noe has presented to the Society a find of over 2300 small copper coins of the late Roman Period.

Mr. William R. Powell has continued adding Napoleonic material to the Cabinet, and Mr. H. C. Levis sends us at frequent intervals interesting pieces—for the most part, ancient.

Other constant donors to the Society have been Mr. Newell, Mr. Charles N. Schmall and Mr. John F. Le Blanc.

From Mr. William B. Osgood Field we have received a Rexograph Auto Focus camera. The machine is set pointing downwards, and so adjusted that the objects photographed appear on the plates the same size as in the original. Such a camera is particularly desirable as we invariably require the photography results of our material to be exact in point of size. The experimenting we have done so far has proved that this machine will be of great value to us.

The Christmas gifts, a custom started this Christmas, have enriched our Cabinet to a very considerable extent. These are all laid out before you, and you will realize that they cover our entire range of collecting. Your attention is called to Mr. Gillingham's most valuable gift of Decorations; Mr. Garrett's gift of two rare Colonial coins; and Mr. Grinnell's, of the middle-size Jefferson Indian Peace Medal. Several members wrote stating that they were willing to contribute but did not know what to give, and we were glad to be able to make suggestions which have filled very satisfactorily some of the weak spots in our collection. A case in point are the encased stamps, of which we had previously but five. The Christmas gifts number 494 pieces from 54 donors.

The accessions for the year are as follows:

5172 Coins and tokens.

900 Medals and decorations.

115 Pieces of paper money.

3 Dies.

25 Metal Money Weights.

410 Glass Weights.

7 Encased postage stamps.

Total, 6632. Donors, 172.

DONORS.

Justin E. Abbott.
Edward D. Adams.
C. R. Bangs.
Rachel T. Barrington.
Chester Beach.
*W. Gedney Beatty.
*Ebenezer Beesley.
*Bauman L. Belden.
William F. Beller.
*George H. Blake.
*Harry McNeil Bland.
Henry Booth.
Kurt Bornemann.
*Charles Borum, Jr.
Victor D. Brenner.
*Agnes B. Brett.
Rev. J. R. Brewster.
W. R. Britton.
*Davis Brown.
*George F. Brown.
Alexander H. Burgess.
Roger Noble Burnham.
Minerva Calvi.
Geraldine Calvi.
*George Revillo Carter.
Edward P. Casev.
Rene Chambellan.
*George H. Clapp.
Sanford L. Cluett.
John M. Connor, Jr.
*Gail Sherman Corbett.

George F. Crane.
J. O. Curtis.
Cyrus E. Dallin.
F. A. Delano.
Charles J. Dieges.
A. J. Dondero.
Henry Dropsey.
Mrs. M. E. Dwight.
*Robert James Eidlitz.
Gustave von Eiff.
Thomas L. Elder.
Ralph Ellis.
*F. Monroe Endicott.
Reinhold Faelten.
F. R. Fancher.
James B. Ford.
Robert W. de Forest.
A. de Francis.
Laura Gardin Fraser.
Daniel C. French.
Thomas E. French.
Emil Fuchs.
Col. Alotte de la Fuye.
Albert Gallatin.
*John W. Garrett.
J. B. Gilder.
George A. Gillette.
*Harrold E. Gillingham.
W. B. Gould.
John Gordon.
*George Bird Grinnell.

*Julius Guttig.
William O. Hart.
J. Amory Haskell.
George G. Heye.
*Dr. Jacob Hirsch.
Z. T. Hollingsworth.
Mrs. Fritz Holm.
George B. Holy.
Ira Holden Houghton.
A. H. V. Jackson.
*Henry Barton Jacobs.
J. Juszko.
Robert P. King.
Rudolph Kohler.
*A. M. Kohn.
*William Chauncy Langdon.
*John F. LeBlanc.
Emma D. Leggat.
*A. A. Leve.
*H. C. Levis.
*Alfred F. Lichtenstein.
Georg Lober.
Augustus Lukeman.
R. Tait McKenzie.
Hermon A. McNeil.
Charles Marcus.
George R. Marvin.
*J. Mavrogordato.
*B. Max Mehl.
Charles V. Miller.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| J. P. Morgan. | Abram S. Post. | Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan. |
| K. E. Morris. | *William R. Powell. | Prof. H. H. Tanzer. |
| Carl Muller. | *George D. Pratt. | F. E. Triebel. |
| B. Nabel. | Charles F. Quincy. | Harry F. Trull. |
| A. Nadel. | *Charles F. Rand. | Joseph Ulm. |
| Minnie Nelson. | *Wayte Raymond. | R. W. Vail. |
| Waldo Newcomer. | S. Rebeck. | Bessie Potter Vonner. |
| *Edward T. Newell. | John Reilly, Jr. | Mrs. Harriet Weil. |
| Rev. Jas. B. Nies (Estates of). | Dr. E. P. Robinson. | *James A. Wenn. |
| *Sydney P. Noe. | Mortimer L. Schiff. | *Leonidas Westervelt. |
| J. Zado Noorian. | Charles N. Schmall. | Mrs. H. Wimpleberg. |
| Eben E. Olcott. | *J. Schulman. | Adolf Wiedemann. |
| *Alexander Orlowski. | Herbert Scoville. | Elizabeth Wood. |
| Rev. William H. Owen. | E. J. Sellers. | *Howland Wood. |
| *Stephen H. P. Pell. | *Charles T. Seltman. | *Moritz Wormser. |
| *Octave Pelletier. | *Elliott Smith. | *Henry Russell Wray. |
| William H. Perkins. | *Elias D. Smith. | *J. M. Wulfig. |
| A. C. Pessano. | *John H. Snow. | *Arthur C. Wyman. |
| *G. A. Pipes. | *T. Spicer-Simson. | *A. de Yoanna. |
| Samuel Popper. | *Spink & Sons. | Farran Zerbe. |
| | F. C. Stauden. | |
| | W. R. C. Stephenson. | |
- American Institute of Mining & Metallurgical Engineers.
 Corporation of Trinity Church.
 Disabled American Veterans, World War.
 Hispanic Society of America.
 M. Knoedler and Co.
 *Medallie Art Co.
 Mexican Ambassador to Brazil.
- N. Y. Society Military and Naval Officers, World War.
 New York Stock Exchange.
 Ohio State University.
 Order of Sons of Italy, Grand Lodge.
 Roosevelt Memorial Association.
 United States Marine Corporation.
 United States Mint.
 The Whitehead & Hoag Co.

*Members who responded to the letter suggesting a Christmas gift to the Cabinet.

HOWLAND WOOD, Curator.

Report of the Librarian.

While the growth of the library during the year 1923 has not been so great in numbers, the additions which have been made have all been items which strengthen its shelves. New accessions have all been catalogued and analyzed. Considerable work has been done on the file of auction catalogues and on a bibliography of Greek coin hoards, which promises to be of great usefulness.

A number of very generous gifts have been received, the chief of these being the four volumes of the *Corpus Numorum Itallicorum*, presented by His Majesty the King of Italy. From Mr. Wayte Raymond we have received a very much needed three-volume set on the Spanish Coinage. From Mr. S. Hudson Chapman, his monograph on the 1794 cents. From the British Museum we have received the first volume of the splendid catalogue of Roman Imperial Coins, and from Messrs. Spink & Sons a copy of the volume by Messrs. Mattingly and Sydenham, which so amply supplements the other.

In response to the Christmas letters, two members sent additions for the library, while two others have presented thirty dollars for the purchase of needed titles.

From the Estate of James B. Nies the library received his books on numismatics; and although the number of volumes was not very great, his thought for our library is much appreciated.

Special effort has been made toward completing the periodical files, and with some success. We have acquired a complete set of the *Gazette Numismatique* (Belgian), and of the *Buletinul of the Roumanian Numismatic Society*. The catalogues of the Weber and the McClean Collections have been added—the former the gift of Messrs. Spink & Sons.

The following brief list comprises the more important titles:

- Forrer—The Weber Coll., Vol. 1 (Italy and Sicily).
- British Museum—Coins of the Roman Empire (Vol. 1).
- Svoronos—Trésor des monnaies d'Athènes (2 parts).
- Roscher—Ausfuhrliches Lexikon.
- Grose—Catalogue of the McClean Coll., Vol. 1.
- Pausanias (Frazer)—Description of Greece, 6 vols.
- Leake—Notes on Syracuse.

Raczynski—Le medailler de Pologne.
 Dieudonné—Les monnaies Capetiens.
 Delgado—Medallas d'Espana, 3 vols.
 Lelewel—Numismatique du Moyen-Age, 3 vols.
 Giel—Beitr. z. antiken Num. Sud-russlands.
 Littmann—Reisebericht . . . der exped. Aksums.
 Lehman-Hartleben—Die antiken hafen-anlagen des Mittelmeeres.
 Pujol—La Epigrafia numismatica Iberica.
 Allotte de la Fuye—Monnaies d'Elymaide.
 Mattingly and Sydenham—Roman Imperial Coinage.
 Elder—Plates of Coins from the Demanhur Hoard.

SYDNEY P. NOE, Librarian.

Committee on Ancient Coins.

Perhaps the most interesting event which we have to record of the past year is the discovery of a magnificent treasure at Beaurains, near Arras, in France, composed of ancient jewelry of the late Roman epoch, gold coins of the Constantinian period and earlier, and of nine large gold medallions. Four of these medallions are now in American collections. One of the medallions, now in France, and likely to remain there, either in the National collection or at Arras, is a most notable piece. It is in perfect condition and bears a representation of the entry of the Emperor Constantius Chlorus into London. The whole find is to be published by the numismatic authorities of the Museum of Arras. We are able to exhibit a few photographs and casts, which show to some degree the composition of the hoard; aurei, from Diocletian to Constantine, gold medallions of this same period, and framed medallions of coins of a much earlier period. Many of the pieces are unique and very finely preserved. Medallions of Constantine Chlorus have heretofore been extremely scarce, and three of the new medallions, at least, bear this Emperor's portrait.

Our Cabinet has received an accession of 89 Roman coins, Antoniniani and denarii, purchased from a hoard found at Plevna, in Bulgaria. The largest single accession of ancient coins is that from the collections of the late Dr. Nies.

Numismatic works on ancient coins which have appeared during the past year include: Volume I of the McClean Collection in Cambridge, England, by S. W. Grose; Volume I of the British Museum Catalogue of Coinage of the Roman Empire (Augustus to Vitellius), by H. Mattingly; a treatise on Roman Imperial Coinage (Augustus to Vitellius), by H. Mattingly and E. A. Sydenham.

Among sale catalogues may be mentioned the two of Naville et Cie., Geneva; Catalogue No. V and Catalogue VI, Part 1, of the C. S. Bement Collection; the Catalogues of Ratto on Republican coins, and that of Santamaria, on Roman Imperial Coins.

AGNES BALDWIN BRETT, Chairman.

Committee on Decorations, Insignia and War Medals.

While the past year has not been productive of many new creations in the War Medal and Decoration line, your Society has received numerous additions to its cases. As these have been fully given in the reports of the Curator and of the Secretary, they will not be repeated, save to extend the appreciation of the Committee to those who have assisted in adding to the collections.

Among the new pieces authorized, the following should be mentioned:

UNITED STATES—The Victory Medal has been authorized for those in the Philippine Constabulary service from April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918, inscribed For Service, a copy of which we hope soon to have.

ENGLAND—An Army General Service Medal was authorized by Army Orders No. 3 in January, 1923, for operations in East, Central, and West Africa, India, and the Indian Frontier. A clasp is to be affixed thereto, denoting the field of operations for which the medal is granted, viz.: Iraq, Kurdistan, N. W. Persia, S. Persia.

FRANCE—The Victory Medal has finally been issued, and a specimen

thereof is in the case. As this has been described in one of our publications, it will be omitted here.

BELGIUM—A medal for the Campagne d'Afrique has been issued and we already have a specimen.

ITALY—Several new issues have been authorized, which have been mentioned in Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 20, to wit: Medal of National Gratitude, Medal for War Orphans, Medal for War Volunteers, Medal for Italian Unity, the Crown of Merit, for civilian workers.

POLAND—They have revived an old decoration, Military Virtue, and created the Order of Polonia Restituta, in recognition of their freedom and independence, as well as issuing a War Cross. We now have specimens of some of these classes and hope for others.

VICTORY MEDALS have been authorized by Cuba, Portugal and Roumania, and are now here.

FINLAND and other of the newer countries have issued several new decorations, specimens of some having been secured by another Committee; they will be omitted here. And while the pastures of our Committee have been trodden upon by the very active Chairman of that Committee, who has been most energetic in his work, we have nothing but praise to extend him.

Your Society needs many additions to the medals and decorations of China, Czecho-Slovakia, Latvia, Lithuania and Japan, to say nothing of the South American countries, in which we are weak, and we wish to ask every member of the Society to use his or her best efforts to secure for our cabinets the needed pieces.

Since the last annual meeting the new swing cases have been installed, and already we have visions of wanting more space. It is to be hoped we will soon crowd them.

In closing, I wish to extend the thanks of our Committee to all those who assisted in securing the new cases, and to those who have aided in the increase of the Society's collections. But do not lessen your efforts for we need many other specimens. There are new issues and changes all the time, and we trust the members will remember our needs in their correspondence with foreign countries or in their travels.

HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM, Chairman.

After the reading of this Committee's report Mr. Belden expressed his congratulations to the author of the recently published monograph on Italian Decorations, saying that he considered it an exceedingly fine piece of work.

Committee on Foreign Medals.

Your Committee on Foreign Medals would characterize its work as that of a Committee on International Entente Cordiale by means of Foreign Medals. It has been the hope of the Committee, therefore, to do something during the year to emphasize more than before the character of the Library and Museum of the Society as a clearing house for the interest in the medallic art of America and of foreign countries, both, jointly, where members of the Society and American medallists can get acquainted with the work of foreign medallists, and where, in turn, a way may be found to enable foreign medallists and people of foreign countries in general to find an appreciation of the ideals of their countries as expressed in their medallic art and where they may get acquainted with the work in this art of our American artists.

This means, of course, correspondence—considerable correspondence—and correspondence of a personal character; not circulars, but letters written to individual persons. Your Committee has carried on a correspondence with 14 countries. The foreigners with whom this correspondence has been carried on have included people of various kinds of interest in the medallic art—consular officers, directors of museums, medallic artists, manufacturers, dealers, and collectors. The response has been most cordial, so cordial as almost to wreck the Committee and its work, a consummation at once devoutly to be wished and to be dreaded. Information has been generously given; photographs of medallic work have been sent in large numbers; and in some instances, medals, coins and decorations have been without any solicitation presented to the Society for its Cabinet.

The statistics of this correspondence of your Committee show in the aggregate: Letters written to foreign correspondents, 203; letters received from foreign correspondents, 85; reports on state or progress of the medallic art in foreign countries (some included in the letters received, some not included), 15; photographs of medals received, 334; medals, coins and decorations received, presented to the Society, 73. The difference in the number of letters written and of those received is largely due to two facts: First, that the Chairman has made it a point to acknowledge every letter received from a foreign correspondent, which alone, roughly speaking, brings the real proportion up to something like 170 to 203; and second, that frequently a foreign correspondent sends the Committee a list of medallic artists with their addresses, sometimes five or ten of them; all of these are written to at first convenient opportunity, and there are a number of these from whom there has not yet been time for an answer to come. The statistics of letters then show quite as strongly as the statistics of photographs and presentations the cordiality with which the advances of your Committee have been received. It is sincerely to be regretted that the time available does not permit reading to you extracts from some of these letters. Then, too, in some of the countries little has as yet been accomplished to show by photograph or presentation. In these cases the hope of the Committee has been to suggest that a cordial interest is already awaiting in America any work that may be done in the future. Finally, the members of your Committee have been able to give to this work only spare time left over from the demands of their business, and, frankly, in many cases it has not been practicable to follow up properly the cordial response of foreign correspondents. If any of these foreign friends has thought that any quiet along the mail routes was due to lack of interest on the part of your Committee, it hopes that in some way this word may reach them and that they may understand the situation. The trouble is only that we are wrecked; that is all.

For the same reason it is quite impracticable for the Committee to give you, even in the considerable time generously allowed at this meeting, what it ought to give you, a full statement and exhibition of the results of its work. The blame for this we would cravenly evade and forward with a five-cent stamp to the other side of the water. We trust that it is not improper to say that we understand that the Council has under consideration the holding of a special meeting and exhibition for the work of this Committee a little later in the year. At that time it may be feasible to show to you all the photographs, medals, coins and decorations received, and, we hope, invite to join us the Consular Officers of these countries, to some of whom we are greatly indebted, and people of these nationalities who are temporarily or permanently among us, to come as our guests to see what we are trying to do and to get acquainted on the simple basis of the ideals of our various countries as expressed in the medallic art. One incidental advantage of such a special meeting and exhibition is that your Committee has been informed of certain other gifts of medals and of photographs which will soon be sent to the Society, and it will be possible to include these also in the exhibition with what we have already received. The report of your Committee today is, then, only a sketchy summary of what has been done and of the response thereto, and the display in some of the cases around you here is simply a characterization of the response received from the foreign correspondents, an earnest of their friendly greeting and of their willingness to cooperate with us in anything that may inure to a better and stronger mutual understanding between our countries.

The countries with which your Committee has corresponded may naturally be divided into two groups: First, the seven new countries, naming them in order from the north, Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, and Jugo-Slavia. If the Society could establish relations with the medallic art in these countries, it was felt it might be possible to build up a complete record of the medallic art in these countries from the time they became self-governing. Second, certain other countries, which on account of the friendly relations with them and the interest the Society already had in their work, it was most desirable to continue. But be it noted that the seven countries now to be named by no means include all the countries which could be so characterized. They are: England, France, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Hungary and Mexico. We wish to call to your

attention only a few points regarding the situation in these countries, or their response to our inquiries, separately.

FINLAND—The central correspondent in this country has been Mr. H. J. Bostrom, of Wasa. He has written to people in Finland to interest them in our Society's work. He gathered together the generous nucleus for a Collection of Finland, consisting of 53 medals, coins and decorations, which he sent as a present to the Society. Among these were four cast medals by Miss Gerda Qvist, a present from her. He also wrote an extended report on the medallic history of Finland, which the Consul General in New York, the Hon. K. F. Aaltio, kindly insisted on translating for us. The exhibit before you will convince you of the distinctive character and interest of this Finnish school of medallists.

ESTHONIA—Little has been accomplished in this country and there has not been opportunity for adequate correspondence. But we have as a present the three first coins struck by that Government. With this country, **LATVIA** and **LITHUANIA** have sent a valuable and practical kind of communication in pamphlets regarding the history and nature and state of their countries. As background for a study of their medallic and numismatic work this sort of material seems to be very important.

POLAND and **CZECHO-SLOVAKIA**—Your Committee has not conducted as full a correspondence with these countries as it would wish. In the case of Poland for some time the difficulty of the language checked the correspondence, but there will before long now undoubtedly come a number of letters as cordial and responsive as those already received. One sculptor, it will be noted, sent three of his medals and a set of photographs of other work—Konstanty Zmigrodski. It might be well here to acknowledge very gratefully the courtesy of the foreign correspondents in accepting letters written in English and in answering either in English or in French, with the exception of only two letters. From Czecho-Slovakia the Society has received a portfolio of 75 fine photographs of the work of Dr. Ottokar Spaniel, and other 20 photographs of the work of Monsieur B. Kafka and Monsieur M. Stursa. This correspondence with Czecho-Slovakia has been somewhat interrupted through the unwilling fault of the Chairman, who would plead guilty, but swamped. So, too, with **JUGO-SLAVIA** the Committee can report excellent progress. This country was not taken up as soon as some of the others.

In the second group of countries, the Committee has been fortunate in its correspondence with **ENGLAND** to get into correspondence with Dr. G. F. Hill. He has been most helpful and has put us in touch with the Royal Mint and with others. Your attention is specially called to photographs of medals by E. Carter Preston, of Liverpool, and of Harold Stabler, of Hamersmith.

FRANCE is one of the great fields of medallic design. There is so much to tell that next to nothing can be told. The first letter of your Committee to Monsieur Henri Dubois, the eminent sculptor and President of the Societe des Graveurs en Medaille, was read by him at a meeting of the Societe. In consequence, 17 medallic sculptors, members of that Society, made out lists of their recent work, gathered photographs of their medals, put them together, and sent them through Monsieur Dubois to the American Numismatic Society with their most hearty greetings—a collection of 163 photographs in one lot, since increased to 173. We were disappointed to find nothing in the collection representing Monsieur Dubois' own work, and so wrote him. He replied with very gracious regret saying that he had become so interested in the returns sent to him for America by the other members of the Societe that he had forgotten all about his own, but that he would soon send a statement and pictures of his own work. A few of these 173 photographs are shown today, selected almost at haphazard.

BELGIUM and **HOLLAND** also are medallic countries of established name. Les Amis de la Medaille d'Art, the Belgian society, affords a right and proper means for maintaining friendly relations with the art in that country. Societies like these in France and Belgium will unquestionably prove the best way to pursue the work of this Committee. We are also interested in the medal struck by our Society in honor of their King and Queen. Eleven medals were presented to the Society by the Edelmetaal Bedrivjen of Utrecht through J. Schulman of Amsterdam, as also some photographs.

Correspondence with **SWEDEN** has been started rather recently, on ac-

count of the interest of some friends who are of Swedish family, and on account of the old relations with that country in the person of the medalist, Mme. Lea Ahlborn, who designed three of this Society's medals—the Washington, 1883; the Anthon, 1884, and the Parish, 1890. We are confident of much interest to report in the near future. One Swedish medal, the Wasa medal, made by Erik Lindberg for Finland, was given to the Society by Mr. Bostrom.

MEXICO and South America offer an important field, one with much new interest, as shown by the medal by Eduardo Concha struck by Mexico in honor of the centenary of Brazil, and presented to the Society by the Mexican Ambassador to Brazil. HUNGARY has very recently been added to your Committee's list at the request of Dr. Ladislav de Siklossy, editor of the "Collectionneur," of Buda-Pesth, the first country to ask for our interest in this particular way.

During the progress of this correspondence your Committee has felt that more and more a relation of cooperation was growing up between the Society and these foreign correspondents, that in a way this Society, its Library and Museum were before long to belong to our foreign friends, in a way, as well as to us, so fine and so cooperative would the relation become. In consequence, larger and more important results are becoming possible. This directly affected the objects for which the Committee was working and extended its purposes beyond the gathering of information for the Society.

The first result will be that here in our Museum will be the recognized American center and headquarters of the medallic art of Finland, of France, of England, of Esthonia, of Czecho-Slovakia, of Sweden, and of the others—and of all the others. We gain the advantages of a wider knowledge of the medallic situation in foreign countries, and a broader understanding of the foreign peoples, their points of view and their ideals as expressed in their medallic art. We shall have more to offer our own people. But there is another side to it. We cannot accept all this generosity of theirs with a mere "Thank you" from the Committee in the name of the Society. We must find some adequate way to express our appreciation. This naturally is a question to which your Committee is enthusiastically giving its earnest attention. The appreciation desired is of course exhibition and sale. It is hoped that it may be practicable in the coming year for your Committee to find some sensible and effective way in which we can further the exhibition of foreign medals among us, and also to arrange the facilities for the sale here of foreign medals in their smaller forms. The great purpose will be to acquaint Americans with foreign art of this kind, not the alienation of commissions from the national artists. With certain exceptions we feel that the national artist can far better understand and express the ideals of his country. Small, not from any lack of appreciation of the special quality or even the superiority of cast medals, but because small medals are within the means of a greater number of people. We want to help forward here in America a large democratic interest in the medallic art, rather than add one or two connoisseurs to a clientele limited by means, or rather by lack of means. We want to bring this vest-pocket sculpture into its own, into a perfectly practicable wide-spread prevalence, so that we all, thanks to the medallic art, may carry a few ideals around with us all the time.

Later there may come up similarly the question of making the work of American medallists familiar in Europe, but not yet. There is need for such work. The new quarterly, "Arethuse," in an otherwise most interesting article, alleges that America has no real school of medallic art. Your Committee therefore sees a mission ahead, in accomplishing which we shall hope for cordial help from these foreign friends, and do not doubt receiving it. But the economic situation over there does not yet make it practicable to attempt anything at present. And your Committee realizes that it has plenty here at home to do as it is.

Work along these lines will, we believe, make a worth-while contribution to the development of the Medallic Art, and also in a very real sense to that far greater end, the strengthening of a truly intelligent International Entente Cordiale. By the close of another year your Committee hopes, with the help and cooperation of our friends of other blood and nationality, to be able to report progress in this direction.

WILLIAM CHAUNCY LANGDON, Chairman.

Committee on Indian Peace Medals.

The Indians are the first Americans, and, as they have given us nothing that can be called strictly numismatic, we must consider what we have given them, and that constitutes a series of medals unexcelled among the numismatic objects relating to America.

When it is considered that each medal was actually given to an Indian by an authority that he respected, and was worn by him as an evidence of distinction, often handed down to his successors or buried with his body, we must recognize in each of these medals a human interest that is possessed by few other numismatic objects, as well as a historical interest of great importance.

These medals are generally known as Indian Peace Medals, and the fact that, in nearly every case, the purpose for which they were given was the promotion of peace and friendship between the Indians and their white neighbors, gives them a higher place than even those decorations awarded for deeds of war.

It would seem but proper therefore that the American Numismatic Society should be the repository for the greatest collection of these medals that could be brought together, thus giving to the first Americans the recognition that they should have, and this object has been held in view for some years. When we consider that the Society has no fund that would provide for the acquisition of these medals when they turn up, it has certainly done well.

There is no question but what, with reasonable financial support, the collection could be made supreme in the lines in which it is now weak, as well as practically complete in the United States series, except in cases where the only existing specimen is permanently placed.

Of the British medals given to American Indians in colonial times, and later to Canadian Indians, the collection is fairly representative and contains a number of rarities, but much is still needed.

Of the French we have no originals, and of the Spanish but one. There are, however, but few varieties of French and Spanish Indian medals, and all are hard to obtain.

Of the United States series the collection is far in the lead of all others, there being comparatively few varieties that are not in it—that is, few of those issued after Washington's administration.

A special mention might be made of the Washington medals, and this will serve as a good illustration of the difficulties under which the Society labors in its efforts to enlarge the collection.

The Washington medals consist of flat plates of silver, oval in shape with raised edges and rings for suspension; each medal is engraved by hand, and, without considering the accidental differences that would exist in specimens intended to be alike, we know of eleven varieties, bearing the dates 1789, 1792, 1793 and 1795.

The Society's collection contains three of these. Two more, of which we have heard of no duplicates, belong to private parties. One or possibly both of these could be secured for the Society if we were in a position to make cash offers for them. How long they may be accessible we do not know. They are very valuable, and we can see no present prospect of having the money to purchase them.

The Society has, from time to time, opportunities to acquire these things, as inquiries frequently come in from people who do not go to dealers. A number of Indian Peace Medals have been secured this way, but many good things have slipped by because we had not the money to secure them.

All original Indian Peace Medals are scarce, in great demand, and command high prices, and when it comes to obtaining these rare and valuable specimens, we have no guarantee that an opportunity neglected will ever be repeated.

To make this collection what it should be we should be in a position to spend at least five thousand dollars, and have the cash available so that we could use any part of it at short notice.

As it is, the past year has not been barren of results. The Walter C. Wyman collection of twenty-one Indian Peace Medals, including several of extreme rarity, has been acquired through the generosity of forty-seven of our members.

Our Curator has recently secured one of the exceedingly rare "Third Treaty" medals of Canada, dated 1873.

Mr. George Bird Grinnell, a member of this Committee, has presented one of the middle-size Indian Peace Medals of Jefferson, which he obtained in the Indian country many years ago. This medal fills a gap in our collection and gives us all the varieties of the Indian medals of Jefferson that were originally issued.

Much information has been secured from time to time and it is hoped that some of it may be ready for publication before another year goes by.

As regards information, your Committee earnestly requests the co-operation of all members and friends of the Society.

We are most anxious to get in touch with anyone who is at all interested in this subject. An exchange of ideas frequently helps all parties, and any information that we do not already have is most valuable.

There is much to be learned about these medals, especially about the oval engraved medals of Washington. We now have full descriptions of seventeen of them. There must be a considerable number of which we have never heard and these may develop varieties now unknown.

The same may apply to many other Indian Peace Medals.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Chairman.

Committee on Oriental Coins.

The most important matter upon which your Committee has to report for the past year is the receipt of the coins from the Estate of the Rev. James B. Nies. Of the 2000 coins willed to the Society, 350 were Oriental. The outstanding unit of the gift was the series of Egyptian glass weights of the Mohammedan period. Dr. Nies had specialized in these and had given considerable study to them. Our own series of glass weights is very strong, and with this important addition our collection undoubtedly ranks as high as any other.

During the year there appeared in the Numismatic Chronicle, London, an account by R. B. Whitehead, entitled "Some Notable Coins of the Mughal Emperors of India." Fourteen of our pieces were described in this article. Mr. Whitehead visited the States in 1921 and inspected our remarkable collection of Indian coins.

HOWLAND WOOD, Chairman.

Committee on Foreign Paper Money.

The first in importance is that colossus of the twentieth century in paper money, the German Mark, which has been used by a ruthless Government as a measure to promote bankruptcy and escape obligations.

The story as presented in the report of a year ago has developed into a much longer narrative than the writer anticipated, for, instead of dropping out of sight because of their great depreciation, the inflation has increased and they have been continued in circulation by the issuing of notes of fabulously high values, steadily mounting up in mere figures that would seem to be a fairy tale of the olden times.

In the case of our own Continental money, with which the soldiers of the Revolution were paid, and of which 241 million dollars were issued, history tells us that it continued to be used until the depreciation in 1781 was \$1,000 to \$1.00 and then stopped circulating, so that in the latter days of its use a year's pay would not buy a single breakfast or pay for a bottle of wine to drink a farewell parting with old comrades in arms. That many were hopeful of it again having a value is proven by the fact that so great a quantity was stored away in old attics, etc., that even today specimens can be purchased for less than half a dollar.

Had this precedent been followed in Germany, a new currency on a gold basis would long ago have succeeded the Mark, but unfortunately it has been the policy of the German Government to prolong the "Dance of Death," regardless of the great misery and suffering brought upon its own people.

Macaulay, speaking of the clipped, base and counterfeit silver money in general use in 1696 said: "It may well be doubted whether all the misery which had been inflicted on the English nation in a quarter of a century

by bad kings, bad ministers, bad parliaments and bad judges was equal to the misery caused in a single year by bad crowns and bad shillings."

The world does not change much, and history seems to have repeated itself in the case of the German mark, as a frightful incubus on her population, for a note for a million marks will not buy a slice of bread.

During the year, several "bluffs" have been made to stabilize the mark, while they kept right on printing, but all efforts have been equally disastrous, for it has only seemed to depreciate the faster in consequence.

Columns upon columns have appeared on the subject in the New York papers during the year, so that pasted into a scrap-book they would make quite a volume; but it seems a waste of time and patience to go deeper into the subject.

In January the German Government was printing daily 25 billion paper marks and found it impossible to supply the demand, although it was stated that 33 printing plants and 12 paper mills were employed.

By March over four trillion marks had been issued and it was stated that 10 trillion could be looked for by June. In May three trillions a week were being printed. In July marks slumped by hundred thousand stages on the exchange, and they lost value faster than new issues could be printed.

In November 100 trillion mark notes were actually issued, which is a bill of the highest denomination that the world has ever seen, and the amount of marks issued to date was stated as 525 quadrillions, as compared with 32 billion at the close of the war.

The Reichsbank and Government also then fixed the dollar rate as 420 billion marks. Further quotations seem useless; but the foregoing show why the paper mark is continually going down and prices advancing in Germany.

The fact that the pre-war value of the mark was 24 cents and owing to the bankrupting policy pursued under the fallacy of "print marks or starve," a trillion marks have lately been quoted as low as 12 cents, speaks for itself.*

The great industrial magnates and others in Germany have not seemed to object to this state of affairs, having a large portion of their wealth in foreign currency, real estate or merchandise, so that they profit by every fall.

It looks to the writer as if Germany were endeavoring, by manipulation, to emerge from this financial crisis and panic practically free from debt (internal), except as to the obligations (abroad) imposed by the Treaty of Versailles, on which she is so strenuously struggling to secure reductions.

For example, in January, 1919, Germany's marks in circulation represented four billion dollars, which were reduced by depreciation to less than one hundred million in July, 1923.**

Following this, in November, a series of new gold treasury notes, redeemable September 2, 1935, in paper marks, printed in black type without ornamentation, on yellow paper, reading "4 marks 20 pfennigs gold equals one dollar, etc.," and smaller denominations of 10, 25, 50 cents with the equivalent in gold marks.

In this connection, the following story, said to have been told by Abraham Lincoln, regarding the depreciated value of our old Western "wildcat" currency, may not be inappropriate: He (Lincoln) was going down the Mississippi River on a steamboat, when the pilot announced to the captain that they were out of wood. The captain said, "Well, make for the first woodpile." As the flat-bottomed boat was run up on the mud shore, the captain hailed a man he saw walking around as to the price of the wood, etc. "Have you wood?" "Yes." "For cash?" "Yes." "Take wildcat currency?" "Yes." "Well, how will you take it?" And back came the answer, clear and distinct, "Cord for cord."

Owing to the violation of the Treaty of Versailles by Germany, the paper money situation in France, Belgium and Italy is slightly worse than a year ago, nevertheless the low value of francs and lira seem to be quite steadily maintained.

In Austria, monetary conditions have improved, depreciation has been stopped by the securing of a gold loan and conditions are gradually becoming stable, but there are few facts presented to base any opinion on.

As regards Russia, we have propaganda rather than truth, so the less said the better. Following a climax of inflation, a new ruble called the

Chervonetz has been introduced, which is said to be secured by gold reserves, although nobody knows how, and a value of 120 million dollars has already been put into circulation. It is said the new currency will eventually entirely replace the old debased notes. Meanwhile its value is said to have been fairly well maintained.

Friends from Poland say that they expect a new currency basis to be put in effect early in 1924 and the old depreciated notes gradually withdrawn.

In England, owing to unsettled political conditions and industrial stagnation, the pound has fallen slightly in value, but not enough to cause any unusual comment.

The other European countries seem to be "jogging along" at the same pace.

As to the Far East—India, China and Japan—they all seem to be firm and on a fairly substantial basis, and in Egypt and Palestine paper money of less value than a pound has been superseded by silver, which is a good indication of prosperity.

On this side of the world, a few words should suffice.

In Canada, very satisfactory conditions have been maintained with but slight depreciation.

Mexico, like the proverbial Don Quixote, seems, for the time being, to have lifted herself out of financial difficulties "by the nape of the neck" and for the past year things have been running smoothly, but the present revolution may disorganize conditions.

Speaking generally as to South America, conditions are steadily improving with increasing values for their notes of issue and the prospect of better times is very good.

In conclusion, it is an interesting fact that since the first introduction of paper money in Europe, which was in 1584 at the siege of Leyden, in Holland, by the Spaniards, our own United States greenbacks are practically the only issue of paper money coming into existence as a war necessity that gradually overcame depreciation and gained the confidence of our people to such an extent that we now take them in preference to gold, and we seldom see them, although we are now more than plentifully supplied with nearly half the entire gold money stock of the world, a total of four billion one hundred million dollars.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, Chairman.

*Besides all this there has been no end of local money issued (without governmental authority) by towns, corporations and associations, all of which is equally worthless.

**Note—Since writing the above, a 1924 circular on the financial situation abroad gives the following: "Germany has entirely obliterated her war debt and the interest thereon. It totals 64 billion paper marks, which at present rate, 2 trillion, 500 billion marks to the dollar, is under 3 cents."

Committee on United States Paper Money.

The principal event to record regarding United States paper money is the announcement made by the Treasury Department some months ago that new designs would be adopted having in view, first, to increase the difficulty of raising a low denomination to a higher, and second, to standardize the portraits on the different kinds of notes so that a portrait would always carry a certain value, and no more, regardless of what the "counters" or numerals on the note said. This standardization would also materially discourage the raising of notes.

These new designs were formally approved on September 9th, 1923, and work on the plates for printing same has been in process ever since.

At first the new designs will affect only the Silver Certificates, Legal Tender or United States notes, and possibly Federal Reserve Bank notes, of the denominations up to and including \$100. It is expected that later on the principle of the new designs will be extended to the National Bank notes and Gold Certificates.

The portraits to be used are those now employed on the Federal Reserve issues and may, briefly, be described as follows: \$1, Washington; \$2, Jefferson; \$5, Lincoln; \$10, Jackson; \$20, Cleveland; \$50, Grant; \$100, Franklin.

The backs will be of conventional design and similar in general character to the present series of Gold Certificates. They will bear no portraits or pictures.

The seals and numbers of the notes will be overprinted in color, but the color will vary with the kind of note. The Silver Certificates will bear a blue seal and blue numbers. The Legal Tender or United States notes green, and the Federal Reserve notes red seals and numbers. The Gold Certificates will continue yellow seals and numbers, and the National Bank notes will probably be brown, but this is not fully determined.

According to the tentative designs, which the writer had the privilege of viewing some months ago, this series of paper money will be a very handsome one, and there will be no present change in size. It is, however, too early to predict whether the designs adopted will succeed in materially reducing the number of raised notes with which the public has been afflicted during the last few years.

At present writing, but one kind of note, the \$1 silver Certificate, has been issued for circulation, but one or more of other denomination may appear at any time.

GEORGE H. BLAKE, Chairman.

Committee on United States Coins.

Your Committee on United States coins has very little to report, as the coinage by the various mints has not deviated much from its regular designs excepting in the issuance of the so-called Monroe Silver Half Dollar. The total coinage of these half dollars was 274,000, although 300,000 were authorized, and they appeared in New York City about June 1st, 1923. They were issued by authority of an act introduced in the United States Congress and passed December 5, 1922, and were struck only upon request of the Los Angeles Clearing House in California.

Their design is as follows: Obverse: The heads of President James Monroe and John Quincy Adams, below, "Monroe Adams," the names separated by two links. To the left, "In God We Trust." To the right, "1923," with mint mark "S" below, for San Francisco. Around upper circumference, "United States of America." Around lower circumference, "Half Dollar." Reverse: A picture of the Western Hemisphere. In the field are faint lines representing ocean currents. To the left a scroll and a pen separating the date, "1823-1923." Around upper circumference, "Monroe Centennial." Around lower circumference, "Los Angeles" and a monogram, which we believe represents the initials of the designer.

As most people know, coins like these have been issued in commemoration of historical epochs in the history of this country. They are generally emitted to assist in the observance or celebration of those events by a committee of citizens, and a premium above face value is generally charged for them. These half dollars were sold at about twice their face value.

We believe that the coinage of various designs stimulates an interest in collecting and we feel that it should be encouraged, and we also believe that in the striking of coins some should be made in proof condition, and that the Government should commence again to strike them for collectors and charge a little premium, as they did in former years.

We are of the opinion that the time is ripe when the profile of our late President Theodore Roosevelt should be on some or one of our coins. He was truly a great man, and his name would be carried further into history by issuing such a coin.

There was some talk about the issuance of a half dollar with a profile of ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, but nothing has as yet come of the suggestion.

It was also proposed by a bill introduced in the United States Senate on February 9th, by Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, to issue a coin to commemorate the 300th anniversary of New Netherland, the Middle States, in 1624 by Walloons, French and Belgian Huguenots under the Dutch East India Company.

In January of last year a bill was introduced in Congress that would provide for payment of express charges by the Government on shipments of silver dollars by the mints to the banks. It appeared that people in the West preferred silver dollars to paper dollars and the idea was also to stimulate the silver mining industry.

Your Committee would like to recommend the continuance of the quarter eagle, or two-dollar-and-a-half gold piece. Since the stoppage of coining these pieces, in 1915, there has been a great demand at Christmas time by many people for these coins, and while a few were placed in circulation several weeks ago, we feel that the public should be accommodated by their being coined again.

The total coinage of all kinds of United States specie issued at the various mints in this country for 1923 is as follows:

	Number of pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	2,268,250	\$ 45,365,000
Standard Silver Dollars	49,820,000	49,820,000
Half Dollars	2,452,000	1,226,000
Quarters	11,076,000	2,769,000
Dimes	56,570,000	5,657,000
Five Cent Nickels	41,857,000	2,092,850
Cents	83,423,000	834,230
	247,466,250	\$107,764,080

ELLIOTT SMITH, Chairman.

Committee on United States Medals.

The year 1923 will ever be a memorable one for United States medals, because of the exhibition of the National Sculpture Society held on this terrace, and because of the prominence taken in this exhibition by the collection of medals displayed in this Museum. Perhaps the greatest cause for satisfaction lies in the demonstration that, thanks to the provisions of the Saltus Award Medal Fund, and thanks to the continuing co-operation of the Medallic Art Company and of our Sculptor members, the more important artistic medals are already in our permanent collection, and the acquisition of what is lacking should become easier as time goes on. Would that we might say the same for our historic medals!

To represent the work of Mr. Hermon A. MacNeil, the recipient of the Saltus awards for 1923, we have acquired castings in the full size of his model for both obverse and reverse of two of his most beautiful medals; and two of these are being framed for display on our walls. We also acquired a portrait plaque of Augustus St. Gaudens, by Miss Helen Mears. From Mr. Emil Fuchs we received a very generous gift of twenty medals and five plaques, all designed by him. Two charming plaques of children, modelled by Miss Frances Grimes, have been added to our permanent collection—in part a gift of the artist.

Single medals—sometimes in two copies so that obverse and reverse may be shown—have been received from Mrs. Laura Gardin Fraser, Mr. Victor Brenner, Mr. Anthony de Francisci and Mr. R. Tait Mackenzie. In response to our Christmas letter we also received a lovely plaque from Mrs. Gail Sherman Corbett.

From time to time gifts of single medals have been made by the Medallic Art Company. In addition to these there were sent by them, in response to the Christmas letter and after permission had been obtained from the artists, twenty-three medals and plaquettes.

SYDNEY P. NOE, Chairman.

Committee on Foreign Coins.

The new coins issued during 1923, and those not previously described, are the following:

Australia—The report for 1921 mentioned the issue of new copper coins. In that year also appeared the silver florin, sixpence and threepence. The mint mark M (Melbourne) is omitted from these coins, probably because they are now struck at the Royal Mint, Sydney.

Austria—Is reported to strike gold coins in denominations of 100, 20 and 10 kronen. Obverse, Austrian eagle, with "Republik Österreich" and year. Reverse, value in two lines between linden twigs, and outside the twigs the inscription "2952 Kronen Equals 1 Kilogram of Coined Gold (900-1000)." Specimens of this coinage, however, have not yet been submitted to us.

Belgium—The 50 centimes in nickel has appeared. The one franc of similar design was referred to last year.

Brazil—The commemorative coin of 100 reis mentioned in last year's report is of aluminum-bronze and bears on the reverse the date, 7 September 1822-1922, with a crown and liberty cap divided by a torch. There is a 500 reis coin of similar design and metal. An error occurs on some of these coins, the name BRASIL appearing on the obverse.

A silver coin of two milreis has also been struck. The obverse is the same as the preceding, and on the reverse are the arms of the Empire and the Republic.

Canada—The nickel five-cent piece mentioned in last year's report was struck in the Royal Mint, Ottawa, on January 3, 1922, by Lord Byng, the Governor-General of the Dominion.

Cyprus—A silver coin of four and a half piastres appeared in 1921, which has not been previously chronicled. It bears on the obverse the bust of King George V and on the truncation the letters B. M. (Sir Bertram Mackennal).

Czecho-Slovakia—This Republic has at last definitely issued one and two ducat gold pieces dated 1923, upon the fifth anniversary of the Republic. The obverse shows Saint Wenceslaus, the Patron Saint of Bohemia, with the inscription in the native language, "Do not allow us or our descendants to perish." The reverse shows the coat-of-arms, a two-tailed heraldic lion. While these coins appear to have been officially issued, press reports state that they are not part of the regular monetary system nor legal tender, but are "coinages of exchange" for domestic or foreign trade purposes and minted by the Government for individuals bringing to the mint the equivalent in gold and bearing the expense of minting.

Denmark—A silver two-kroner piece was issued last April to commemorate the twenty-fifth wedding anniversary of King Christian X and Queen Alexandrine.

Egypt—A gold five-pound piece was struck bearing the date 1340-1922, and bearing the bust of King Fuad I. It was issued to commemorate the independence of Egypt and limited to 800 specimens. The lower values of 100, 50 and 20 piastres of the same design have also just been put in circulation.

Estonia—This independent Republic issued its first coins in December, 1922. There are three values, consisting of 1, 3 and 5 marks, struck in copper-nickel and made at the Hirsch Messing and Kupferwerke, Berlin. About three million pieces of each value have been supplied to the Estonian Government.

Germany—New issues of 200 mark and 500 mark, both in aluminum, have appeared. The design is similar to the commemorative 3-mark referred to in last year's report.

The Province of Westphalia has issued aluminum coins of the denominations of 10,000 mark, one quarter million mark, and two million mark. The design is similar to the Westphalian coins described last year. Apparently higher denominations of these coins were issued successively in order to keep pace with the continually falling value of the old mark.

Toward the end of 1923 the new currency, the Rentenmark, based on the old exchange value of the mark, approximating 25 cents, has been officially adopted as the currency of this country, and there are now submitted coins of the values of 1, 2 and 5 Rentenpfennig, once more making the pfennig a sizeable item of currency. The metal appears to be copper for the two lower values and nickel for the higher values. The design on the obverse shows a central figure for the denomination, while the reverse shows the date, a sheaf of wheat and on the 5 pfennig, what seems to be intended for ears of wheat.

The City of Hamburg has issued official tokens through the Hamburg Bank for 1, 5 and 10 gold pfennig pieces, on the obverse showing the coat-of-arms, very much resembling the design of the old two-mark pieces.

While we are not recording the large number of miscellaneous tokens whose issue seems to be continued, we record what appears to be the first silver issue since the end of the war, though only a token. This is a 20-mark token issued in 1921 by the jewelry firm of M. H. Wilkens & Sohne, of Hamburg, redeemable up to December 31, 1922 of silver 80 per cent. fine. The design is a rather fanciful, new art style and the inscriptions appear to be in low German.

Greenland—The Danish Cryolite Mining and Commercial Company, which controls the Cryolite mines of Ivigtut, in South Greenland, has issued a series of tokens ranging in value from 10 kroner down to 10 ore, for use at the mines. On the reverse they all carry the insignia of Greenland, a polar bear, which first appeared in the Danish royal seal of 1663, and on medals and coins from the reign of King Frederick III. The tokens were struck at the Royal Mint in Copenhagen.

Hungary—A 10-kroner piece in bronze was struck in 1919 for the Bolshevik Republic of Hungary. The issue was stopped at its start by the collapse of the communistic government and the flight of Bela Kun, consequently it never circulated. Four exist, with a pattern in silver. The coin is slightly larger than our half dollar. The obverse has a nude male figure running, with inscription, and the reverse has the axe and fasces separating the denomination, with inscription surrounding.

Iceland—According to press reports of December, 1922, 300,000 25-ore pieces and the same amount of 10-ore pieces, dated 1922, struck in nickel and designed by Gunnar Jensen, struck at the Mint at Copenhagen, were issued. The obverse shows a crowned shield with a cross, 1922, and several groups of letters indicate initials of the Mint Master and the designer.

Italy—A new nickel coin of the denomination of two lira has appeared. It has on the obverse the portrait of King Victor Emanuel III and on the reverse the fasces and axe. The inscription reads "Good for 2 lira," following the type of the one lira mentioned in last year's report.

In October, 1923, a gold coin of 100 lire was issued to celebrate the first anniversary of Fascismo. The obverse shows the head and name of King Victor Emanuel III, and the reverse, the denomination, dates of the anniversary and the well known emblem of the Fascist party. Similar 20 lire pieces were also issued.

Japan—A silver half-yen piece has been issued in 1923. The obverse shows the value, 50 Sen, with the rising sun emblem; the reverse, "Japan, 12th year Taisho Dynasty," with two very graceful birds (phoenix) facing each other.

Latvia—The new coins are all dated 1922 and consist of 1 santimo, 2 and 5 santimi, in bronze, and 10, 20 and 50 santimi in nickel. The basis appears to be the Lat, subdivided into 100 santimi or santimu.

Philippine Islands—Correspondence of Salv Lagdameo, Assistant Insular Treasurer, submitted to us, promises that the coinage of 1923 and subsequent years will show the mint mark "M," to indicate that the coins were struck at the Manila Mint, but members of your committee have not yet seen such specimens.

Peru—New silver coins of the value of $\frac{1}{2}$ sol and 1 sol were issued in 1923. They are a type similar to previous issues except for minor differences. Obverse, Liberty seated to the right, reverse, coat-of-arms. But the degree of fineness of the silver has been very considerably changed, the earliest issues being .900 fine, while the new issue is only .500 fine; which is indicated in the inscription, "5 decimos fino" in place of "9 decimos fino."

Russia—The new gold coin of the new standard currency value of one Chervonets (approximately \$5) has been issued in 1923. The principal features of the design are: Obverse, a laborer or peasant in Russian costume sowing seeds; plow and factories in the background. Reverse, the well known Soviet coat-of-arms, a hammer and sickle crossed in a frame of branches, and the inscription "Proletarians of the world, unite."

A specimen of a very interesting commemorative silver ruble, which was to have been issued on July 27th, 1914, to commemorate the naval battle of the Gangut, obverse, bust of Peter the Great; reverse, coat-of-arms, has been submitted. (For full details of its story, see *THE NUMISMATIST*, January, 1924.)

Switzerland—The new silver five-franc piece appeared in the latter part of 1922. It has been subjected to a considerable amount of adverse criticism on account of certain heraldic errors, a color being indicated incorrectly and the dimensions of the cross not being according to statute.

Sweden—New coins have been issued as follows: 1 krona in silver, 10 ore in nickel and 5, 2, 1 ore in bronze.

One of the particular noteworthy features of the new coins is the conclusion that we may expect the chaotic European currency conditions to right themselves slowly and gradually. For a number of the new coinages

here described, particularly Czecho-Slovakia, Italy, Germany, Russia and Switzerland, indicate a return to stable currency values, supplanting former depreciated standards and a definite return to gold, silver and precious metal issues—another instance where numismatics readily illustrates economic and historical developments of the times.

ALBERT R. FREY, Chairman.

Committee on Publication of Medals.

No medal has been issued by the American Numismatic Society during the year 1923, but your Committee takes pleasure in announcing that plans are under way for a medal to commemorate the arrival of the ship "Nieuw Amsterdam" in New York Harbor in 1624. It is hoped that further announcements regarding this medal may be possible very soon.

W. GEDNEY BEATTY, Chairman.

Committee on Publications.

During the year 1923 four numbers of Numismatic Notes and Monographs, Nos. 17-20, have been issued, and our Proceedings for the Year were also published in this same format. The four monographs covered the following subjects: Roman Medallions, Mexican Coins, the Demanhur Hoard of Alexandrine Coins, and Italian Orders and Medals of Honor. Material for new monographs has been accumulating, and as rapidly as possible, and as far as our funds will permit, these will be published. Besides the papers in the small form, there has been issued a paper on the Alexandrine Coinage of Tyre, which is printed in the size of our former Journal, and the long-delayed paper on the Gold Staters of Lampsakos, which now includes the silver and bronze coins, is in the press, and will shortly appear as the final number of Vol. LIII of the American Journal of Numismatics.

Your Committee calls your attention at this time, in a survey of the twenty numbers of Numismatic Notes and Monographs, to the way in which these separate monographs may be conveniently bound into booklets. There have been issued two numbers on Alexander Hoards, and one on Coin Hoards in general. Another Alexander Hoard monograph is in the press, and more papers on this interesting subject are promised. There is also in the press an account of a hoard of coins of Side. There have been published two papers on Mexican coins, two on foreign Orders and Decorations, and two on Roman Medallions, while two more papers on this last subject are in course of preparation. The various numbers of the series which treat of a given topic may thus be combined under one cover, and this was the original idea of the advantage of printing various papers in monograph form.

Your Committee wishes to stress the fact that it would be glad to receive more material on Oriental subjects, on medals, and especially on our American coins, so that this field may also hold a prominent place among the others.

JOHN REILLY, JR., Chairman.

The Chairman referred to the death of our Honorary Fellow, Ernest Babelon, and read the following Minute which had been prepared. By a rising vote it was resolved that this should be made a part of the record of the meeting and communicated to the son of M. Babelon and to M. Dieudonné, of the Bibliothèque Nationale.

"It is with very great regret that the American Numismatic Society has learned of the death of Monsieur Ernest Babelon, for many years the honored Curator of the Department of Coins and Medals at the Bibliothèque Nationale, and at the time of his death, in his seventieth year, one of the greatest authorities on numismatics. With him the Society has always had the most cordial relations, not only in his official capacity but in his reception of those of our members who had the privilege of calling upon him in Paris. He has been a contributor to our publications, and Honorary Fellow since 1910; and to him the Huntington Medal was awarded in 1922. The impressive mass of his publications bears testimony to a well-filled life;

and all students in the classical field will gladly own their indebtedness to his researches. His courteous kindness will be remembered by all who met him. It will not be easy to find a worthy successor."

On the motion of Mr. Belden, the names of the retiring Councillors, Harold E. Gillingham, Stephen H. P. Pell and John W. Garrett, were proposed for reelection for the ensuing five years. After having been seconded, and in the absence of other candidates, on a motion that the nominations be closed, both motions were carried.

The meeting adjourned at 5.12 P. M.

SYDNEY P. NOE, Secretary.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—November 15. Mr. Percy H. Webb, M.B.E., Treasurer, in the chair.

Miss Agnes Elverson was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Mr. Webb exhibited casts of some scarce Republican denarii from a recent find in Central France.

Mr. W. H. Valentine exhibited a set of the new coinage of Czecho-Slovakia.

Mr. William Gilbert exhibited a seventeenth century token of Potters Bar, Middlesex. It is unpublished, is in very fine condition and is the first token known of this place. Obv., WILL. CLARKE. AT. YE. RED. A lion rampant. Rev., LYON. AT. POTTERS. BARR. HIS HALFE PENY 1667.

Miss Helen Farquhar read a paper on "John Rutlinger and the Phoenix Badge of Elizabeth," a print, of which two copies are known in the British Museum, and is by a certain Johann Rutlinger, whom Miss Farquhar identifies with a John Rutlinger mentioned as working for the mint at various dates between 1596 and 1609. To this John Rutlinger we must attribute the Phoenix badge and jewel, as Miss Farquhar showed from an elaborate comparison of the work of the print and badge. The combination of engraver of prints and dies and goldsmith was not uncommon in those days. The date of the badge and jewel remains uncertain, but they were certainly made privately by Rutlinger before he became attached to the mint in 1596. The jewel at least might refer to the Queen's visit to Norwich in 1578 and the peace enjoyed by the Dutch refugees under the British Phoenix. This date was not too early for Rutlinger's presence in England.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Dec. 20th. Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E., M.P., LL.D., etc., President, in the chair.

The National Museum of Wales was elected to the membership of the Society.

Mr. Percy H. Webb exhibited the following legionary coins of Carausius in bronze: LEG II PARTE, mm. M L Boar; LEG III Bull; Leg III FL., mm. M L Lion; LEG III FL Lion; LEG VII CL Bull; LEG XXX ULPIAVI Neptune and LEG V Boar.

Mr. Philip Thorburn exhibited two copies of Athenian tetradrachms with Aramaic inscriptions, MAZDI and SARGON.

Rev. Edgar Rogers showed the largest bronze coin of Antiochus IV., reverse, eagle, struck at Antioch B. C. 169-8, with the three smaller denominations of the same issue. The only other specimens of the largest piece is the Paris specimen and the one that was in the Bunbury collection.

Mr. L. G. P. Messenger showed the first half crown and florin of the new South African mint, 1923; contemporary forgeries of a half crown of Edward VI and a third brass of Constantine I, with obverse head radiate and reverse VIRTUS EXERCIT.

Mr. B. A. Seaby exhibited, on behalf of Messrs. Spink & Sons, a remarkable series of English coins, with mistakes in the legends, brockages and other curiosities of minting.

Mr. H. P. Hall exhibited a very fine selection of Roman coins in gold and brass, including aurei of Marius, Claudius Gothicus, Postumus, Diocletian, Victorinus, and Diadumenianus, and some fine large brass of Vespasian and Diadumenianus.

Mr. Webb read a note from Mr. Glen A. Taylor giving the analysis of a coin of Carausius from the Skewen find (Proceedings, Dec. 15, 1921) as follows: Copper 85.8, lead .78, tin 4.39, iron 4.9, sulphur 1.16 and traces of zinc, arsenic and nickel.

The President, Sir Charles Oman, read a paper on the "Legionary Coins

of Victorinus, Carausius and Allectus." After outlining the earlier history of legionary coins, Sir Charles drew a sketch of the history of the Empire at the time of the accession of Victorinus and showed that of the twelve legions, whom he thus honors, only four were stationed in the west, while five stood in the Balkans, two in the Syrian region and one in Egypt. He rejected the theory that detachments of these Eastern legions can have stood under Victorinus's command and preferred the view that the coins were struck for propaganda purposes, to detach from Gallienus legions of the Balkan army, which were probably fighting at the moment in Northern Italy and to suggest to the legions of Syria and Egypt, distracted between Rome and Palmyra, that Gaul had an Emperor capable of ruling the whole Empire. These latter legions could not, under the circumstances, possibly have been lending "Vexillations" to the West. The reverses of the aurei show the legionary badges, in some cases those that we expect as normal for the legions, in other variations from them. Many of these are quite intelligible; others, such as the Jupiter and Capricorn, instead of Neptune, for Legio XXX Ulpia, were, as the reader held, simple errors.

The legionary coins of Carausius follow, in the main, the same purpose as those of Victorinus. Struck in silver and bronze, very rarely, if indeed ever, in gold, they commemorate nine legions, two British, four on the Rhine, two of Upper Moesia and VI Parthica, stationed on the Alban Mount. Carausius probably never had effective command of any but the first two; from the others he must have had some hopes of assistance. It is curious that the York legion, VI Victrix, has no coins. The types show normal badges, except in the case of IIII Flavia Felix, for which a centaur appears in place of lion or lions. This was probably due to error on the part of the staff at Carausius's C. mint (perhaps Corinnum, rather than Camulodunum).

A similar error occurs on the one legionary coin of Allectus, where LEG II (which Second Legion is meant is left uncertain) has a lion, instead of capricorn.

In the discussion that followed, Mr. Webb suggested rather a different view of the historical situation at the death of Gallienus. He preferred to interpret Carausius' C. mint as Camulodunum. Mr. Mattingly raised the question of the exact duration of the reign of Victorinus and of the mints at which he struck his coins and suggested that legionary coins might be something in the nature of war medals, the gold being reserved for senior officers, while the silver or billon would be issued as pay to rank and file.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Minutes of the monthly meeting of the New York Numismatic Club, held on January 11th, 1924, at the Hotel Breslin, Broadway and 29th Street, New York City, Mr. Moritz Wormser presiding. Present were Messrs. Livingston, Wood, Guttag, Adams, Proskey, Boyd, Valentine, Blake, Belden, Westervelt, Beesley, Robertson and Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Wormser. Mr. Wester was the visitor of the evening.

The minutes of the December meeting were read and approved.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Proskey: 88 pieces of Honduras, 23 of Nicaragua, 43 of Salvador. Also bronze proof of the Eccleston Washington Medal of 1805 and bronze medal illustrating the 18 Egyptian Deities, by Barre, 1826.

By Mr. Blake: \$20 silver certificate, first issue (1878), countersigned with pen and ink for the Assistant Treasurer in New York. One of the first thousand.

By Mr. Wormser: 1 and 5 pesos of Honduras; also 20 ducats of Saxony-Gotha, dated 1650, upon the Peace of Westphalia; from thaler dies.

By Mr. Wood: 2 reals, 1825, of Nicaragua; ½ real and 2 reals, 1833, of Salvador; 12 pieces, showing various counterstamps used from 1839 to 1851, and 4 rare coins of Tegucigalpa of 1823.

By Mr. Westervelt: White metal medal, size 19 mm., of Jenny Lind. Obv., head to left, with legend "JENNY LIND." Rev., swan with branch of laurel above and motto "NESCIT * OCCASUM" (Her star remains in the ascendant). Also four silver buttons made from old Danish coins, two of 1702 and two of 1704.

By Mr. Guttag: A large number of coins of Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras, including a 1914 proof set of Salvador, and a number of Honduras patterns. Also some Proclamation reals of Nicaragua and Salvador.

Mr. Blake, on behalf of the Executive Committee, recommended that the topic for the February meeting be "Items Relating to Abraham Lincoln." Mr. Blake also reported as to the progress of the Sanford Saltus Medal Committee and exhibited proofs of the literature it is proposed to distribute in connection with these medals.

The question of a meeting place being again brought up for consideration, it was moved and seconded that the matter be left with the Executive Committee for arrangement.

The Secretary read a letter from our latest member, Mr. Charles Markus of Davenport, Iowa, and was instructed to convey the Club's best wishes in reciprocation.

Mr. Wormser explained the tentative arrangements made regarding exhibitions in New York and elsewhere during Coin Week—February 9th to 16th—and asked for volunteers from among the members of this Club. After several of the members put forward their names in connection therewith it was regularly moved and seconded that a committee of three be appointed to cooperate with the American Numismatic Association. This committee was appointed as follows: Mr. G. H. Blake (chairman), Messrs. Westervelt and Guttag.

The Chairman here called upon Mr. Edgar H. Adams, who had not been with us for many months past, to make up for lost time by giving us one of his usual interesting and instructive talks on numismatics. Mr. Adams took South American pieces as his subject, but to the regret of all was distinctly brief. It is to be hoped Mr. Adams will come more often and speak longer.

Complying with the chairman's request, our visitor, Mr. Wester, responded with a few words of appreciation and thanks.

Meeting adjourned 10.45 p. m.—THOMAS S. MILLER, Secretary.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Minutes of the monthly meeting of the New York Numismatic Club, held on Friday, February 8th, 1924, at the Hotel Breslin, New York City, President Jonathan M. Swanson in the chair. Present were Dr. and Mrs. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. Wormser, Mr. and Mrs. Swanson, Messrs. Blake, Boyd, Beesley, Kohler, Guttag, Smith, Elder, Robertson, Livingston, Wood and Belden. Mrs. Kohler, Miss Valentine and Miss Steiner were visitors.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Guttag exhibited some rare Lincoln notes of New York, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Nebraska and Mr. Elder showed some souvenir Lincoln pennies.

Mr. Howland Wood gave an interesting talk on Lincoln medals.

Mr. Wormser reported progress of "Coin Week" arrangements and apportionment was definite. Twenty cases would be distributed among the Chatham and Phenix head offices and five New York City branches as follows:

Main Office—Exhibitors, Messrs. Blake, Guttag, Smith, Raymond and Wormser. Six cases.

Broadway and Howard St.—Exhibitors, Messrs. Miller, Beesley, Valentine, Kohler and Guttag. Two cases.

Broadway and 18th St.—Exhibitor, Mr. F. C. C. Boyd. One case.

30th St. and Fifth Ave.—Exhibitors, the American Numismatic Society, Messrs. Raymond, Guttag, Westervelt and Wormser. Five cases.

57th St. and Third Ave.—Exhibitors, the American Numismatic Society, Messrs. deLagerberg, Robertson, Frey, Guttag and Wormser. Four cases.

125th Street and Lenox Ave.—Exhibitors, the American Numismatic Society, Messrs. J. M. Connor, Jr., and Guttag. Two cases.

In addition to the exhibitions enumerated above others were to be held in different cities throughout the country. Publicity had been arranged for with the New York Times, Post, Herald and the City News Reporter.

Mr. Wormser also reported that the Huguenot-Walloon Half Dollar, celebrating the tercentenary of the foundation of New Netherlands, would be ready for distribution in the near future. The obverse of this commemorative piece has the busts jugata of Coligny and William III. Reverse, ship sailing. The issue of 100,000 pieces has been authorized and 20,000 have been struck.

Mr. Blake, as chairman of the New Rochelle Exhibition Committee, read a full report on this exhibition, which was held recently. On motion made and carried the Exhibition Committee were thanked for their services by a

rising vote. Mr. Swanson moved, and Mr. Boyd seconded, that the report be entered in the Club's Year Book.

It was decided that the topic for the March meeting would be "Coins, Jetons, etc., of Cyprus and Malta."

Mr. Belden moved, and Mr. Merritt seconded, that a silver Saltus Medal be given to Mrs. Campbell, who was the fiancée of our late President, Mr. Sanford Saltus. Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Boyd, and seconded by Dr. Valentine, that a Saltus Medal in bronze be donated to the following: Academie des Beaux Arts, American Museum of Natural History, Archaeological Institute of America, Art Students' League, British Numismatic Society, Fencers Club, Gypsy Lore Society of England, Louisiana Historical Society, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Museum of French Art, National Academy of Design, and Salmagundi Club. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Blake reported progress on the Saltus Medal.

Meeting adjourned 10.55 P. M.—THOMAS S. MILLER, Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 101st regular meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held on Tuesday evening, December 18, 1923, at 8 o'clock, at 57 Sanchez Street, San Francisco. Members present were: Messrs. Goodman, Kraft, Rausch, Sherow, Turrill and Brandon. Guest present, John S. Pritchard.

The exhibits for the evening were as follows:

Mr. Kraft showed a Levant dollar, 1780, uncirculated; Netherlands 3 gulden, 1830, uncirculated; Schleswig-Holstein, $\frac{1}{2}$ rgsdlr.; crown of Ottingen (Bavaria), of Charles V; two crowns of Flanders under Philip II, one dated 1568, with arms, the other dated 1579, with bust; also a crown of Carinthia, 1600, under Ferdinand.

Our guest, Mr. Pritchard, showed the following interest bills: \$5 (convertible), of 1862; compound interest Treasury note for \$10, dated October 15, 1864; same, \$20, dated August 15, 1864; \$5 of First National Gold Bank of San Francisco, dated November 30, 1870; \$5 bill of First National Gold Bank of Santa Barbara (Cal.), dated May 15, 1873; \$5 note of First National Bank of the City of New York, 1883; U. S. \$5 bill of August 10, 1861, without seal; \$20 Gold Certificate; National Currency note, \$5, Montana National Bank of Helena, dated April 25, 1872; National Currency, \$2, Montpelier National Bank of Vermont, dated July 1, 1865; same, of the New York State National Bank of Albany, dated July 1, 1865; same, of LaCrosse National Bank of Wisconsin; \$1 National Currency note of LaCrosse National Bank of Wisconsin, dated December 15, 1876; U. S. note for \$1, with autograph of James Gillan across face of note; \$20 and \$10 Convertible, back of 1862. All these notes were in splendid condition.

Owing to our small attendance at this meeting, our regular auction was held over.

Meeting adjourned.—BASIL BRANDON, Secretary-Treasurer.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—A special meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held on Thursday evening, January 17th, 1924, at 8 o'clock, at No. 57 Sanchez street, San Francisco. Members present: President Farran Zerbe and Messrs. Goldsmith, Goodman, Hansen, Hill, Kraft, Mohr, Piercy, Rausch, Rosenblatt, Seeböhm, Sherow, Turrill, Twitchell and Brandon. Guests present: E. C. Countor and Dr. A. T. Leonard, Jr.

After a few preliminary remarks Vice-President Turrill surrendered the gavel to President Farran Zerbe, who is with us again for a short time.

Messrs. Hansen, Goodman and Sherow were appointed a Committee on Election.

There being no further business the exhibits were placed on the table.

Mr. Goodman showed a \$2 bill (Mormon Tithing money).

President Zerbe exhibited a number of interesting acquisitions, among which may be noted: England, Commonwealth crown, 1656; Cromwell crown, 1658; Chile, Dupont Nitrate Plant coins in nickel for 1 peso, 20 and 10 centavos; China, $\frac{1}{4}$ tael sycee silver (very rare); Chinese Turkistan, 1910, tael pieces, two varieties (rare); South China, \$10 gold, 1920; Egypt, Fuad I, Commemorative £1, 1922 (gold); Ancient Egypt, coin with particularly fine portrait of Cleopatra; France, 5-franc piece of Napoleon

IV (Pretender), 1874; Geneva, 10 francs (silver), 1851; Gold Coast (Africa), 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ ackey, 1818 (silver); Greenland, $\frac{2}{3}$ piastre of Christian VII, 1777; Malacca, a branch of 13 pewter coins (original casting); Morocco, a band of 12 copper coins (these two items from the Axel Lagerman collection, sold by Schulman in July, 1922); Mozambique (Portuguese Africa), $2\frac{1}{2}$ meticas, 1847-53 (rectangular silver bar); Monaco (Monte Carlo), 20 francs, 1879 (gold); Nepal (India), 1850, $1/32$, $1/16$, $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ mohur (gold); Persia, 5 krans, 1916 (silver); Russia, platinum 6 rubles, 1842 (rare); Patagonia, crown (silver); Vienna, 10 ducats, gold, 1600, with head of Christ; Venice, Shakespeare's ducat (gold); United States, California \$50 die impression in silver, 1852; specimens of United States currency with novel numbers; uncirculated \$20 currency of First National Gold Bank, San Francisco; \$100 United States note, 1862. Of note also was a specimen of ancient Celtic ring money (gold) with ball ends, and 6 stuiver copper bar money of Java.

Mr. Zerbe gave a very interesting talk on his work and on the exhibit which he had procured.

Meeting adjourned.—BASIL BRANDON, Secretary-Treasurer.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 102nd regular meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held on Wednesday evening, January 23rd, 1923, at 8 o'clock, at No. 57 Sanchez St., San Francisco. Members present: President Farran Zerbe and Messrs. Hansen, Kraft, Hill, Goldsmith, Mohr, Rosenblatt, Twitchell, Turrill and Brandon. Guests present: E. C. Counter, J. Inkster, Dr. A. T. Leonard, Jr., and J. A. Urquhart.

Application for non-resident membership was received from John S. Pritchard, who was elected a member of the Society.

President Zerbe spoke on "Coin Week" and offered suggestions. Under this head it was moved and seconded that Mr. Hansen be made chairman and that he be given full power to act in regards to having suitable stationery, cards, etc., printed and distributed among certain banks. Motion carried.

A short recess was declared in order to allow the Nominating Committee to prepare their report. The following members were duly nominated and elected for the ensuing term:

Farran Zerbe, Honorary President.

Charles B. Turrill, President.

Basil Brandon, Vice-President.

Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary-Treasurer.

By unanimous consent the regular meeting-night was changed from the last Tuesday in the month to the last Wednesday in each month.

Mr. Zerbe's exhibit for the evening consisted of two medals commemorating Pershing's pursuit of Villa; coin of Tippo Sahib (Mysore); the new 2 and 1 franc tokens of Tunis, 1921 (aluminum-bronze); new 50 centimes of Morocco (nickel); new 50 centimes of Belgian Congo (nickel), 1921; florin of British East Africa, 1920; new 25 and 10 aur for Iceland, 1922 (nickel); broad double crown of Geneva with Madonna and Child; Siam, 4 ticals (gold) with bust of King; Persia, 1900, gold toman, head of young Shah; Peru, $\frac{1}{4}$ doubloon cob money (gold); obsidional money of cardboard struck from dies for the City of Leyden, 1574; England, Gothic crown, 1847 (lettered edge); also the following counterstamped pieces: Spanish 4 real cs. with head of George III for England, 1800; $\frac{1}{4}$ section of Spanish dollar cs. with "TORTOLA" in oblong depression and two S's for The Saints, 1800; $\frac{1}{2}$ section Spanish dollar similarly cs.; a small heart cs. on a United States cent of 1808 for Martinique.

Meeting adjourned.—BASIL BRANDON, Secretary-Treasurer.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB.—The regular monthly meeting of the Springfield Coin Club was held at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. In the display of rare coins, medals, etc., the general public has had the opportunity to view for the first time in a number of years some of the choicest collections of coins in the East. Many of the collections have been gathered together over a period of 25 or more years and represent fine judgment and patience on the part of the collector. The exhibition was on display from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M., with fully 500 or more in attendance. The coins were laid out on tables under specially cut strips of glass, so that every

chance might be had by those interested to see the coins under more favorable conditions than if they were placed in showcases. The display included coins dating back to before the birth of Christ, commemorative coins, early shinplasters, colonial paper money and old bank notes, fractional currency, war medals, siege and emergency money, cut and counterstamped pieces, rare gold, foreign coins and paper money, political medals, Civil War pennies, and series of different coins in consecutive dates. Shekels, kopeks, yen, piasters, pesos and drachma all yielded to the silver half dime of 1802, in beautiful condition, the property of Mr. Carl Wurtzbach, of Lee, a member of the club. Mr. Wurtzbach values the coin at about \$800. Rivaling it for preciousness was a red cent, a penny of 1783, also owned by Mr. Wurtzbach, and appraised at \$500. The thousands of coins, valued in the aggregate at from \$30,000 to \$40,000, comprised the largest exhibition ever seen in New England and a very fine showing of rare U. S. coins. The value placed on the many rare specimens was attested by the presence throughout the exhibition of a uniformed policeman, who stood guard.

In the front rank in local interest were the bank notes shown by Preston C. Pond, of Chicopee, Mass. Among them were the rare notes of local banks that have since been liquidated, the John Hancock National, the Pyncheon National, the Agawam National, the First and Second National banks, all since departed. State bank bills before 1863, the year national banks were instituted, complete sheets (proof) from 1870 to 1923, gold, silver, and medals were all exhibited by Mr. Pond.

Mr. Wurtzbach also included in his exhibit Washington coins, a set of copper cents, including 12 of the rare 1793, Civil War tokens and envelopes, pamphlets, etc., and a general collection of over 1000 U. S. cents.

Mr. John M. Oliver showed United States coins and fractional currency, Continental currency, war tokens and Canadian money.

Mr. J. W. Prevost, a collection of France.

Mr. W. C. Stone, an interesting collection of Oriental coins dating back to 680 B. C. to the present time.

Mr. L. S. Drowne showed ancient Greek and Roman, and Egyptian coins beginning with Ptolemy's reign and ending with Cleopatra's. He showed about 1000 pieces, among them coins of Caesar, Alexander the Great, and ancient Judea.

Among the other exhibitors were Joseph Beaudoin, J. E. Morse, E. C. Kohler, N. P. Bugbee, W. C. Emery and L. R. Noyes.—W. C. EMERY, Secretary.

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB.—The twenty-seventh meeting of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club was held at Weber's, Wednesday, January 9th. Those present were Messrs. Marcuson, Joers, Isitt, Hamilton, Clark, Harley, Freeman, Gregg, Counts and Fisher.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A long discussion was held relative to exhibits for Coin Week, and the following committees were appointed:

Dr. Gregg, charge of exhibit at the Pearl Street Savings & Trust Co.

P. C. Clark, charge of exhibit at Commonwealth Savings & Trust Co.

Mr. H. Freeman, Guardian Savings & Trust Co., E. 46th St. and Euclid Ave.

Mr. Fisher, Central National Bank Savings & Trust Co., main office of the Guardian Savings & Trust Co. and First Trust office of the Union Trust Co.

A card bearing the inscription "Exhibited by the Members of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club" will be posted in each window. We expect this will serve to increase the interest in numismatics in this city.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Marcuson: 1848, medal German Revolution; Massachusetts half cent; Croix de Guerre, two stars; Cleveland and Hendricks campaign badge.

Mr. Hamilton: Victoria Cross, Afghanistan, with bars of Kandahar, Kabul and Charasia.

Mr. Counts: Set of two-cent pieces, set of three-cent pieces.

Mr. Joers: Fractional Currency, uncirculated, crisp.

Mr. Freeman: Massachusetts twopence, cent and half cent pieces.

Mr. Fisher: Seventeen freak pennies with double dates.

Adjourned.—CHAS. H. FISHER, Secretary.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB.—The fifty-ninth meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held in Room 1405 Hartford Building, Chicago, Wednesday, January 2. Those present were Messrs. Carlson, Davis, DeCou, Dunham, Falk, Grant, Hoogenboom, Jonas, Josephson, Kelly, Dr. Luttenberger, Lawless, Strubinger, Wilson, and Henry Chapman, of Philadelphia. In the absence of both the President and Vice-President, the meeting was called to order by Mr. Kelly.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was read and accepted. Some discussion resulted over the possibility and advisability of taking over the charter and properties of the Chicago Numismatic Society, but no action was taken. Joseph Ford, of Missoula, Mont., and Henry Chapman, of Philadelphia, were elected to membership.

The exhibits were as follows:

Some scarce Scandinavian pieces, among which were 1 and 2 skilling pieces, 1740, for the Danish West Indies; 4-mark pieces of Christian V of Denmark, 1680, on both thick and thin planchets, and a 4-mark piece of Norway of 1736.

By Mr. DeCou: Connecticut cents and Hard Times tokens.

By Mr. Josephson: Bechtler Carolina \$5 gold piece, \$5 gold of 1807 and \$10 gold of 1799.

By Mr. Davis: Rosa Americana halfpenny, penny, and twopence of 1723; Oak Tree and Pine Tree shillings, and first issue of Fractional Currency with perforated and cut edges.

Mr. Chapman entertained the club with stories and exhibited several hundred coins, many of great rarity and in remarkable condition. Among them were English gold coins representing most of the rulers from Edward III to George III, series of gold coins of Bohemia, Poland, Spain, and South American countries, many very fine cents, 1794 dollar, 1802 half dime, several Baltimore shillings and sixpences, Confederate cents, rare Washington pieces, Dubosq \$10 gold, California slugs, Mormon and Pike's Peak pieces, and many others.—R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Rochester Municipal Museum, January 15th, 1924. 266th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association, President Sunday in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Plumb, Prior, Horner, Amberg, Sunday, Lange, Woodbury, Gillette and Dr. French.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Donations—Mr. Gillette donated his Presidential medal.

New Business—The members indulged in a spirited discussion of the question of junior members and finally decided, since the constitution does not contain an age limit, to admit young collectors on equal terms with the older members.

The exhibitions for Coin Week were discussed and plans for other displays made. Several members promised to furnish quantities of common coins, and the Secretary agreed to put these up in envelopes, to be sold at nominal prices in suitable places.

Exhibits—By Mr. Gillette: A fine display of medieval crowns, cubic glass coins, Roman-Egyptian coins and scarabs, which he obtained on his trip around the world.

By Mr. Plumb: A souvenir peso of the Cuban Republic.

Meeting adjourned at 10.30 P. M.—PAUL M. LANGE, Secretary.

THE COLLECTOR'S FATAL SHOCK.

The numismatist sits dead in his chair,

Surrounded by coins he long had sought.

All of the pieces are ancient and rare—

Few have survived or but few had been wrought.

His hand still grasps the coin that sealed his fate,

A bronze the large collector often lacks.

He got it, but the shock had proved too great,

For it, you see—it was a Pertinax.

—Theodore J. Venn (A. N. A. Member) in the Chicago Evening Post.

A Tale of TWO SALES

My last two sales were held within a period of only ten weeks—during the busiest part of the year, October and December—and yet they were both the usual grand successes.

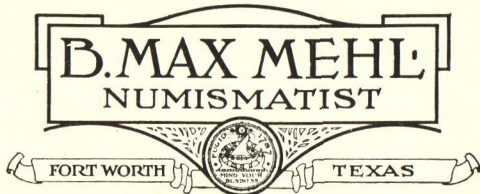
The Sales totaled 4,332 lots of good, clean numismatic material, and the Sales realized the large sums of \$14,355.05 and \$14,759.36 each, respectively, or a total of \$29,114.41!

This is not bad for **JUST TWO CONSECUTIVE SALES!** It is almost unusual for even the "Usual Mehl Sales."

This is just more continued evidence of the **PROVEN SUCCESS** of my business methods, the results of more than **TWENTY YEARS** of extensive, intelligent advertising, modern business methods, fair dealings, ample financial responsibility, and always "Minding my business and minding it well," thereby getting and **KEEPING** the confidence and good-will of a great preponderance of both the buyer and seller of numismatic merchandise.

Let me tell you just how I can serve you to your entire satisfaction and profit.

(I buy coins or entire collections up to any value for spot cash.)



Largest Numismatic Establishment in the United States.

By the way, are you on my "Mehling List"?

PUBLIC AUCTION NOTICE.

On March 28th and 29th I will sell at public auction the collection of Robert Howe, containing some splendid material, also other consignments.

All are welcome to attend. Give me an opportunity to sell your duplicates or collection, and you will, without doubt, be pleased with the results.

Consignments large or small solicited. Terms on application. Best references furnished.

WILLIAM HESSLEIN

101 Tremont St.,

Boston, Mass.

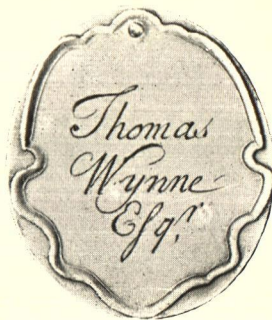
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best period.
Probably
by Hogarth.



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Copper Money.
Kilkenny
Halfpenny, 1642.

An Unusually
Fine
and unclipped
specimen.



Indian Rupee
of the time of Charles II.

An interesting and rare relic
of the British possession
of Bombay and one of the earliest products of the mint
established there in 1677.



**HUGUENOT
HALF
DOLLAR**



SPECIALLY COINED TO COMMEMORATE

**THE TERCENTENARY OF THE
SETTLEMENT OF NEW NETHERLAND**

**By Walloons (French and Belgian Huguenots) in
1624.**

A beautiful memento of one of the most significant events of the Colonial Period. The obverse bears the profiles of Admiral Coligny and William the Silent, two outstanding leaders of the Huguenot cause; the reverse shows the ship "Nieu Nederland," in which the Walloon colonists came to America. It is one of the few American coins on which portraits of distinguished foreigners appear.

"I believe that this coin surpasses all previous U. S. commemorative coins in both attractiveness and historical significance and that it will appeal not only to those of Huguenot, Walloon, or Dutch extraction, but to all citizens of every section of our country who are interested in the romantic history of its founding as a refuge for the oppressed."

(From a letter of Moritz Wormser, President of the American Numismatic Association.)

These coins are being struck in lots of 5,000.

Price: \$1.00 each.

Special discount to dealers. Unsold coins at the close of the Tercentenary will be returned to the U. S. Mint for recoinage. The Fifth National Bank of New York is the distributing agent of these half dollars, for

**The Huguenot-Walloon
New Netherland Commission, Inc.**

105 East 22nd Street, New York.

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COLLECTION OF CONFEDERATE PAPER

MONEY AND

BANK BILLS FROM 35 STATES

FOR SALE.

I have just secured the entire collection of Mr. H. O. Mann, of Denver, Col., consisting of most of the varieties of Confederate Money, including many different plate numbers; State Notes, including many rare items, and Bank Bills from over 35 States. This collection is made up of over 4500 varieties. Correspondence from paper money collectors is invited.

CHOICE U. S. CENTS FOR SALE.

Following is a list of Cents continued from the February issue:

1836 Extremely fine, Andrews #1, light curve break on upper portion of obverse, very faint breaks on reverse	\$2.50	1844 Extremely fine, perfect date.	1.50
1836 UNCIRCULATED, small date, perfect die, scarce	4.00	1845 UNCIRCULATED, curl over right part of 8	2.00
1837 UNCIRCULATED, beaded hair cord, die breaks on reverse, faint red surface	2.50	1846 Practically UNCIRCULATED, partly red, small date	1.00
1837 About UNCIRCULATED, Andrews 9, Beaded hair cord, perfect dies	1.50	1847 UNCIRCULATED, Andrews #7, 184 touches bust and hair	2.50
1837 UNCIRCULATED, plain hair cord, large letters, beautiful light olive surface	2.50	1847 UNCIRCULATED, Andrews #1, double struck 1	1.50
1838 UNCIRCULATED, double peaked 1, brown surface	2.00	1847 UNCIRCULATED, low date	2.00
1839 UNCIRCULATED, booby head, no dash, broken wreath, faint die break connecting 5th and 6th stars, red and olive surface	2.50	1848 UNCIRCULATED, high date	1.50
1840 Practically UNCIRCULATED, Andrews #5, large date, 4 unites 8 and 0, surface mostly red	2.00	1848 Extremely fine	1.00
1841 UNCIRCULATED, red, perfect die, curl over 4, rare in this condition	4.00	1849 UNCIRCULATED, curl slightly to right of 8	1.00
1842 UNCIRCULATED, large date, light brown, glossy surface	2.50	1850 UNCIRCULATED, slight PROOF surface, perfect die	1.00
1843 Extremely fine, Obverse of 1842, Reverse of 1844	1.50	1851 UNCIRCULATED, date distant from bust	1.00
		1852 UNCIRCULATED	1.00
		1853 UNCIRCULATED, red	1.00
		1854 Extremely fine, 1 almost touches bust	.50
		1855 UNCIRCULATED, red, upright 55, 1 touches bust	1.00
		1855 UNCIRCULATED, slanting 55	.75
		1856 UNCIRCULATED, slanting 5, curl to right side of 8	1.00
		1856 Very fine, slanting 5	.25
		1857 UNCIRCULATED, red, small date	2.00
		1857 UNCIRCULATED, red, large date	2.00

H. A. BRAND,

174 Woolper Avenue,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

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The Finest American Collection of the kind. To be sold in conjunction with another Collection of Miscellaneous Coins, Gold, Silver and Copper Coins.

Mr. Elder will offer these two large sales before the season ends. For the above reason, and partly on account of the delay in moving our Store, one of the sales will be held in June next.

Get our Catalogues and bid at our sales. If you do not you will not know what is going on numismatically and you will miss some of the finest and rarest lots of Coins offered.

NOTE.—OUR SALE COMING

MARCH 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d Next

Consists of over 2700 lots, including over 500 lots of Gold Coins. Three Slugs, with Round Kellogg, Twenty-five U. S. Eagles, Twenty-five or Thirty Half Eagles, Seventy-five Quarter Eagles, Two Hundred Gold Dollars, a Stella, Very Rare Private Gold, with \$20 Pike's Peak in both Gold and Copper, Fifty Rare Ancient Gold Coins, Fifty Modern Gold Coins, Fine Cent Collection, and many other items too numerous to enumerate.

We have been holding sales for over 20 years. We can realize more for you than anyone else. We can handle your collection more promptly than anyone else, here in our new quarters.

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PART TWO
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COLLECTION**

OF

**United States Series, 20c. to Dollars,
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Ancient Greek and Roman Gold,
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**212th SALE,
Friday and Saturday, April 4 and 5, 1924.**

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After ten years' minute study of this subject and examination of all dealers' stocks and all available large collections, Dr. Valentine has completed this work, describing in detail the historic and descriptive list and the classifications of the regular issues, and for the first time the list of essays, "specimens," and sheets.

Four sections bound in one.

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\$2.00 Hays and Alexander, Bankers, not listed, Gosport, fine ...	75c.
No. 106, \$5, good, Gramercy Bank.	50c.
No. 173, \$1, part torn off, Thames Bank	10c.
No. 196, \$1, fair, State Stock Bank, Logansport	20c.
No. 197, \$2, good	30c.
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Small Size,

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JOHN ZUG,
MARYLAND.

	Silver Dollar.	1795,	wing.	Unreculated.	Flowing hair, 2 leaves under eagle's	\$27.50
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		1795,	Small date.	Extremely fine		18.00
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		1797,	6 stars facing.	Very fine		13.50
		1797,	7 stars facing.	Very fine		13.50
		1798,	Small Eagle, 15 stars.	Fine		13.50
		1798,	Small Eagle, 13 stars.	Fine		11.00
		1798,	Large Eagle, close date.	Ex. fine		6.00
		1798,	Large Eagle, wide date.	Ex. fine		6.50
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		1803,	Large 3.	Unreculated.		13.50
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	Quarter dollar,	1804,	Fine.			6.50
		1806,	Over '05.	Fine		6.00
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		1820,	Unreculated.			2.25
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	Dime,	1796,	Fine.			9.00
		1797,	13 stars.	Very fine		18.00
		1798,	Perfect date.	Extremely fine		13.50
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		1802,	Fair only			3.50
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		1814,	Small or large date.	Ex. fine		1.35
		1820,	Large date.	Unreculated.		2.25
		1822,	Fine			4.50
		1824,	1825,	Very fine		1.35
		1827,	Brilliant Proof.			4.50
		1795,	Fine			2.25
	Half dime,	1797,	13 stars.	Very fine		6.50
		1800,	Fine			2.25
		1801,	Very fine			5.50
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	Confederate States Note, 1861—	Montgomery issue,	\$500,	Unreculated		56.00
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- 1795 \$10, fine, but some scratches on obverse, \$35.
- 1798 \$10 over 1797, 4 stars facing, very fine, very rare, \$300.
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- 1795 \$5, brilliant, almost proof, a gem, \$85.
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- 1838 Dollar, brilliant proof, \$300.
- 1851 Dollar, brilliant proof, \$90.
- 1797 Half Dollar, very fine, \$90.
- 1823 Quarter Dollar, poor, \$100. Better, \$125. Very good, \$150.
- 1853 Quarter Dollar, no arrow heads at date, uncirculated, \$20.
- 1852 \$50, Humbert, 887 Thou., small date, octagon, extremely fine, \$300.